"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,611—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1899.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th May.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th „
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th „
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th „
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th „
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	26th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	10th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060	„ 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 8, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th May, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "VASNA," 915 tons, on the 9th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m. on the 11th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 11th May.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

French Mail Steamers

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	31st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SULTAN	2,881	Bohnsack	12th May.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN
MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

"CITY LINE."

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL via KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail
CITY OF EDINBURGH	2,202	Baillie.	10th May.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th April, 1899.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF
CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.
THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY
IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES.
POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.
KITCHEN AND CULINARY REQUISITES.
HOUSEHOLD AND STABLE BRUSHES.
ALUMINIUM GOODS.
SEAMLESS STEEL COOKING POTS.
ENAMELLED IRONWARE.
GARDEN TOOLS AND ENGINES.
ICE SAFES AND REFRIGERATORS.
TIFFIN AND TEA BASKETS.
FILTERS.
BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
KEROSINE OIL STOVES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 : to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WIESBALEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds, Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE
From RS. 250 to RS. 450.
PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENT'S

	Rs.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle ; 28in. wheels ; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres ; block chain ; rubber brake and pedals ; gear 66in.	250
11 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each.	275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

	Rs.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle ; Dunlop pneumatic tyres ; block chain ; leather gear case ; rubber brake and pedals ; invented handle-bar ; gear 58½in.	275
12 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each.	300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
ENGLAND.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PATENT ICE SAFES.

WINE AND FOOD REFRIGERATORS.
IN ALL SIZES, VARIOUS PRICES.

The construction of these Refrigerators is the result of numerous experiments and discoveries. These Refrigerators can be placed anywhere without experiencing the slightest influence from the heat. These are constructed with double wooden sides, oak grained, zinc lined, moveable grates, and brass taps.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMICUS INTER AMICOS

THACKER & CO., LD.,

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, COATS-OF-ARMS.
CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, COATS-OF-ARMS.
CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, COATS-OF-ARMS.

Steel Dies cut from Rs. 4-0.

VISITING CARDS—LADIES.
VISITING CARDS—LADIES.
VISITING CARDS—LADIES.

100 Cards printed and engraving Plate, Rs. 4-0.

VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.

100 Cards printed and engraving Plate, Rs. 3-0.

	Rs.
Hammond Typewriter	460
Hammond Typewriter	460
Hammond Typewriter	460

To be seen working at Thacker's.

North Typewriter	450
North Typewriter	450
North Typewriter	450

To be seen working at Thacker's.

Waverley Typewriter	350
Waverley Typewriter	350
Waverley Typewriter	350

To be seen working at Thacker's.

Hartford Typewriter	350
Hartford Typewriter	350
Hartford Typewriter	350

To be seen working at Thacker's.

New Franklin Typewriter	300
New Franklin Typewriter	300
New Franklin Typewriter	300

To be seen working at Thacker's.

S. S. "HADDON HALL"

ARRIVED MAY 8TH, 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, May 8th, 1899.

THE ACBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 115 per share has been declared and made payable to the Shareholders of the above Company on production of Share Certificates only on and after MONDAY, the 8th instant, at its Registered Office, No. 178-183 Samuel Street, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th May 1899.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મધરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ
મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 25th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of May, 1899, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1898.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1898-99 and to fix their remuneration.
5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૰,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 26th May, 1899, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 8th May 1899.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES, can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' WEAR.—New Silk Windsor and Wide end Scarfs, plain colors, fancy Bandannas, Tartan Checks, etc., etc., from Rs. 1-8. Ready-made Ladies' Blouses, good styles, from Rs. 4-12 each. Linen Collars and Cuffs, Straw Hats, extra quality, lined Satin, Rs. 5-8. All fresh goods. Early inspection invited.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

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ON VIEW.—BONA-FIDE SALE of Hon. Mr. Lang's furniture, Barouche, Horses, etc., at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, on 10th inst, Garden at 7 A.M.

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FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS. of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
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ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	„	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	12
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TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

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NOTICES.

P. & O.
PURE OLD
WHISKY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

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LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

QUICK ROUTE
THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL-PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railway it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without charge. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, revolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

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THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,

General Passenger Agents,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,282½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	{ 10,000 { 15,000 }	100	{ 100 75 }	8 p.c.	108
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-8
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	3

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Shownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	10
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	210
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	800
French	800	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	370
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs18	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	540
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	67½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs36	400
Munmar M	00	250	all	25	215
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	595
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	182½
Prince of Wales	100	500	0	20	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7.	30	340x1
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	365
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	210
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	1100

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Halfyearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	85
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	141
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	,500	375	5,900
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	93½	1,500
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	77
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	300	500	500	5 .ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	925
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	207
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,500	2	200	dvdRs10	209
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,00	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	196
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	31	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5)	12 pr. ct.	139
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	58
Port Canning Co.	6,000	200	1,000	dvd R023	490
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,067½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 13	
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	Rs. 1½	27xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Halfyearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	335
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	39 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	560,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs20	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	11,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,960xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	590
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	790
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700		Rs. 10	
Gooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	440
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	575
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	840
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	415
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	340
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	420 430
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hope Mills	508	1,000	1,900	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	320
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	790
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	550xd
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	dvdRs20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	165
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	320
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	805
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	C0xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.5	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,0	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	895
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,850
Mahaluxmee	690	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,280
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	90
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,750
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	275
Oriental	6,725	625	d 25	dvd Nil	145
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	960
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	700
Ripon Mills	1800	1,000	1,000	Rs40	945
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	660
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,850
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	225
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	260
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	225
Star of India	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR.22½	665
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.20	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	1,000	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	450
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR.	5
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	315	—

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 11-20m., 11-0a. Low water, 4-21m., 4-59a.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15.

THE KHOJA DISPENSARY.—Register of patients for the month of April last in the Bai Moolbai Peerbhoy Hajee Charitable Dispensary for Khojas was:—Number of women 600, number of children 265; total number 865, of which the new admissions were: number of women 156, number of children 106; total number 262.

REPORTED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Goverdhandas Narayen, a merchant of Vithalwady, has made a report to the police that his servant, named Bhugwandas Morarji, who had been in his employ for about three weeks, absconded on the 5th instant, taking with him currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 420.

JUMPED OVERBOARD.—On the arrival of the steam-ship Sutton in the Bombay harbour, on Sunday noon, from Zanzibar, the captain of the ship reported to the harbour police that a passenger, named Gopal Hooks, a Hindu, jumped overboard, on the 29th ultimo. The captain put the vessel about and attempted to save the man, but without success. The brother of the deceased was on board at the time.

RACING ON THE ESPLANADE ROAD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Abdul Rahman Mahomed, a victoria-driver, was charged with furious driving on the Esplanade Road, on Sunday night last. The accused was seen racing along the road with another victoria, and was followed by a policeman, who succeeded in arresting him. The other driver escaped with his carriage. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 20, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment.

LIQUOR SET ON FIRE.—Muckan Ragoonath, a servant in the employ of a liquor shopkeeper of Mount Road, was, on the 5th instant, severely burnt about the face by a quantity of liquor being set on fire. It appears that on the day in question, the servant was pouring some liquor into a small barrel in his master's shop, when a spark from a biddee he was smoking dropped into the liquor and set it on fire. The result was that the whole of his face was badly burnt. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

THEFT OF SILVER BUTTONS.—Ismailkhan Sherkhan was charged, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, with theft of a set of silver buttons. It appeared that, on Sunday afternoon last, the complainant, Nagoo Gandappa, was sleeping on the footpath at Stone Bunder, when the accused stealthily removed the buttons from his jacket. Accused thereupon went to a Marwaree's shop, and pledged the buttons with him for Re. 1-6-0. The Magistrate convicted the accused, who had been in jail before, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

HUNTING AN AYA.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Matala Jairappa, a Madrasee, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur with disorderly behaviour in a public place. It appeared that the complainant, De Mello, a woman, is in the same employ as the accused, whom she reported to her master some days ago for neglecting his work. The master, a Jewish gentleman, named Mr. David, reprimanded the accused, who thereupon vowed vengeance against the aya. On Saturday, the accused, watching his opportunity, seized the aya by the hair of her head, gave her several blows, and dragged her into the street with a view to further punish her in public. Assistance was promptly rendered to the woman, and the accused was given in custody. He was convicted and fined eight rupees.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of April last, the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 2,411, among whom the number of new admissions was 306, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	12	5	6	23
Vanias	36	5	17	58
Brahmins	38	22	7	67
Lohannas	7	2	2	11
Other castes	90	27	30	147
Total... ...	183	61	62	306

The average daily attendance was 80.

THE P. P. HEALTH CAMP OTELA CLUB.—The inauguration ceremony of this club was celebrated on Saturday evening, in the house of Mr. Ramjee Kothare, in Khatterwady, when all the members of the institution were present. The members, after having partaken of the sumptuous repast that was served proceeded with the business in hand. Mr. B. L. Manker was voted to the chair, Mr. B. V. Senjit, the honorary secretary, briefly explained the aims and objects of the organisation, and pointed out that the sole object was to improve the moral and the mental status of the rising generation of the community, and to enforce such discipline upon its adherents as would tend to make them discard inebriating drugs. After this he delivered an address chiefly dealing on the advantages of early marriages and the disastrous consequences entailed by the terrible Hoonda system. The president, Mr. B. L. Manker, then proceeded with the other business, and subsequently addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech. Next followed some amateur singing. After recitation of verses by other amateurs of the club, pan, gulab, hot coffee, and pendhas were distributed. A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, the honorary secretary, and the constitution, and Mr. Ramjee for having kindly placed his house at the disposal of the club. The party dispersed amidst loud cheers.

ALLEGED DISTURBANCE AT DIVINE SERVICE.—Yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, Moonshee Gulam Saiyad, librarian of the Anjuman-i-Islam Library, in Hornby Road, Moonshee Gulam Mirza, the assistant librarian, and a peon of the library, were charged by Inspector Brewin with disturbing divine service in the Trinity Church, on Sunday last. Mr. Saher, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused. Inspector Brewin stated that the clergyman of the church had complained to him of divine service being occasionally disturbed. On Sunday last, the accused made a noise in the street, abused the policeman on duty, and made a disturbance in demanding his number. Mr. Saher, for the defence, said the first two accused were respectable persons, who understood the gravity of the offence with which they were charged, and would be the last persons to commit it, employed as they had been for a long time in the library, which was in the vicinity of the church. What occurred was this. After closing the library on the day in question, as he was in a hurry to go home, the first defendant called aloud to the second to come on. This was all the noise made. The policeman on duty spoke rather roughly to them, on which one of them asked for his number. The dignity of the policeman was offended at the demand, and he took up the defendants. His Worship, considering all the circumstances of the case, warned and discharged the defendants.

A COMMITTEE of English postal telegraph authorities visited the South Foreland on Saturday, April 8, to witness the wireless telegraphy demonstrations across the Channel between England and Boulogne. The atmospheric conditions were about the worst which have been experienced this winter. It rained heavily at times, and during the afternoon there was a thunderstorm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, followed by a snow and hail squall which for a time partially obscured the Channel. Throughout all these conditions communication with Boulogne and the East Goodwin Lightship was kept up without the east hitch or interruption. A deputation from the Amazonian Telegraph Company, Brazil, was also present. Signor Marconi states that successful transmissions between Paris and England depends only on the height at the terminals. Signor Marconi completed arrangements for a trial of his system from the Newhaven cliffs to the Dieppe cliffs, a distance of sixty-four nautical miles. A Calais correspondent states that a French warship, upon which experiments will be made, has arrived then. The experiments will be made between different points in the English Channel and the South Foreland. The French Government have under consideration the question of adopting the system generally for use in the Navy. Before very long, says the *Daily News*, London may be able to communicate with New York by wireless telegraphy. The Wireless Telegraphy Company have been approached by the representative of a proposed syndicate which desires to acquire the sole rights of establishing wireless telegraphic communication between England and America. It is stated that the proposal is made in all seriousness, and that there is every possibility of its being caried to a practical issue if the company and the syndicate can only come to terms. The directors of the company will consider the matter at their first meeting, which is fixed for an early date.

THE ART SUPPLEMENT.

THE JUDGMENT.

PLAINTIFFS' CLAIM REDUCED.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Third Judge, delivered judgment in the suit filed by the proprietors of the *Times of India* against Mr. Archibald A. Crawford, for the recovery of Rs. 300, being the amount said to be due by the defendant for an advertisement published by the plaintiffs in the month of May 1898 in their "Art Supplement." Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Hemming, solicitor, represented the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said:—In this suit the plaintiffs, who are the proprietors of the local daily, the *Times of India*, seek to recover from the defendant Rs. 300 for an advertisement inserted by them on certain terms in a so-called "Art Supplement," and for which, they say, the defendant agreed to pay Rs. 300. The defendant admits the agreement, but pleads the plaintiffs have failed to do the work as agreed and thus repudiates his liability to pay for it. The questions for the Court then are: (1) Have the plaintiffs carried out their part of the contract or any part of it? (2) If the contract has been partially performed, is the defendant entitled to repudiate his liability to pay *in toto* or is he liable to make compensation, and if so, to what amount for such benefit as he has derived from so much of the contract as has been done by the plaintiffs? The defendant contends that the contract was that he was to be given a certain measured space in a rectangular form for his own particular advertisement, and in order that his advertisement might be and remain as it was permanently and continuously before the trade, the profession and the public, that it was promised and undertaken by the plaintiffs that the proposed "Art Supplement" was to be on good paper and something quite superior and extra fine, something of a picture and a work of art, the central picture, consisting of a view of the Yacht Club, in photo-chrome. That had it not been for these promises and representations made to him by plaintiffs' representative and by a continual stream of advertisements appearing in the *Times of India* under the heading of "Picturesque Bombay," such as naturally raised his expectation to a high pitch, he would never have consented to pay so large a sum as Rs. 300. The defendant complains he has not been given the space contracted for, since a neighbouring advertisement overlaps his boundry line, whilst black borders further contract it all round. The validity of this complaint is admitted by the plaintiffs, though they make light of it. This question of space, however, could no doubt have been easily adjusted, but for the more important charge that the "Art Supplement" has turned out to be something very different to what it was promised it should be, and that instead of being "an assured success," it has fallen quite flat and far from being anything of a permanent value to the advertisers. The plaintiffs denied that they ever promised the central picture to be a photo-chrome or in any particular medium or process, and they contend that the "Art Supplement" has turned out all it promised to be. I find on the evidence before me, that though there were circumstances which led defendant to believe that the centre picture was to be in photo-chrome, it is not proved that the plaintiffs promised that it would be so. I find, however, that there is evidence that the plaintiffs' performance did, as a matter of fact, fall a good deal short of these promises, and though the plaintiffs have done a good thing out of this Picturesque Bombay" venture, and so have reason to be satisfied themselves, it has been a sore disappointment to those who have had to pay for it. Irrespective of what may have been represented or unrepresented by Mr. Wellesley Parker, who must be taken to have promised, if not a photo-chrome, something equally good or very like it, the terms of the contract between the parties may safely be gathered from the plaintiffs' numerous advertisements in the *Times of India* conspicuously placed and worded with a literary skill that does credit to its literary staff. These advertisements begin to appear about the 29th October 1897, and go on appearing for days together, for more than a month. They are all headed "Picturesque Bombay," Circulation 20,000 copies," on the 29th October. It is promised that "the whole will be printed in several colours, thus securing for advertisers the desirable result of a permanent record." This is repeated on the 30th October and 1st November. On the 2nd November there was "explanatory note," by which advertisers were invited to take early advantage of the plaintiffs' enterprise on the ground (*inter alia*) that "with the aid of a first class artist, a firm is enabled to have its business premises, exterior or interior, represented in colour by chromo-lithography." On the same date there is a special notice in the leader columns of the *Times of India* announcing "these supplements will illustrate in colour the vast scene and architectural beauties of Bombay and will be lithographed by a leading English house so as to do full justice to the capital of Western India." "The workmanship will be so good as to secure for them a permanent value." Mr. W. Parker is there described as having wide and varied experience in producing colour supplements of this description. It goes on to say "in almost every case * * * the ideas of these supplements have been very popular indeed both throughout the general public for whom it has reproduced in an artistic and permanent form the main attractions of their adopted city and the commercial community, for whom this provided an unrivalled advertising medium." On the 3rd November it it stated "the sheet will be printed in colour on good paper," and after being distributed gratis "will be permanently on sale." This is followed on subsequent days by a repetition about the first class artist and the happy possibility of a firm being perpetuated " in colour by chromo-lithography." The firm is further dazzled with prospect "of participating in the circulation given by all other advertisers and with the continued sale of the pictures by agents throughout the principal towns of the East." On the 4th November the heading is further embellished with the words "an assured success," and it stated the project has been received by the business men of Bombay in a most enthusiastic manner and art connoisseurs are warm in its praise." These high flown advertisements are continued on the 5th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 16th and 17th November with skilful variations. I do not wish to go beyond the 17th November, as the defendant gave his orders on the 18th November, as it may be argued that the advertisements which followed the order did not influence it. But it appears to me quite clear from what I have above quoted that the chief consideration offered by the plaintiffs for the high prices they charged the defendant and others was that the "Art Supplement" was to be of so highly finished and artistic character as to secure to the advertisers the special advantages of a permanent record and a far and wide notification of their names and business, the idea of permanent and extensive circulation for the advertisement being of course in the promise that the Art Supplement was to be something that people generally would be willing to buy and preserve, framed or otherwise, and that office people and business men might put it up in their places of business and distribute amongst their customers. This is what the plaintiffs promised. This is what the defendant was certainly induced to agree to pay three hundred rupees for; this is what he was clearly and reasonably entitled to have for his money, and I must find that this is exactly what the defendant has not got. He has not got his money's worth. The "Art Supplement" in which defendant's advertisement appears is to my mind anything but a picture or an artistic production, and the evidence before me certainly shows that it must be of very small value as a permanent advertising record. The centre "picture" in the series, I think, I am justified in describing as such sorry stuff in every way as nobody, let alone connoisseurs, would care to look at it a second time, and I should be extremely surprised to hear that the members of the Royal Yacht Club are either pleased or gratified with the very crude and sketchy reproduction here given of the most celebrated club in India. The whole concern may be fairly described as tawdry, flimsy and second-rate, and however inflamed art connoisseurs may have been in praise of the project, it may safely be taken they have refrigerated entirely at sight of the execution. Moreover, it was presumed to be a chromo-lithograph, if not a photo-chrome. It is, however, not even as good as a third rate chromo-lithograph and hardly comes up to the level of that other "Art Supplement" (Ex. M.) though it was promised to be something over so much superior to it. Further, the whole is a very poor paper, such as crackles and splits very readily at every fold, and not the good paper promised by the plaintiffs or such as might have reasonably been expected for the purpose. I must, therefore, hold that the plaintiffs have failed to carry out their contract in its entirety in accordance with their promise and undertaking and are not entitled to recover the whole amount claimed in the suit. But if the plaintiffs have not done all they undertook to do, they have done something, and the next question is what compensation, if any, they may reasonably claim for so much as they have done. The defendant claims to repudiate liability to pay anything whatever. In the circumstances, however, of the case, as appearing in the evidence before me, I find that the defendand did not at the outset repudiate his liability *in toto*, and this is just one of those cases where he cannot, I think, be allowed to do so. He has himself all along very properly and as a sensible business man looked to a fair allowance being made to him and was prepared to come to some adjustment amicably. *Apropos* of this, it may here be noted that the defendant having admittedly had some cause for complaint and objection, and that there having been a wholesale cry from numerous other disappointed advertisers against the defective and unsatisfactory manner in which plaintiffs had executed their part of the business—a cry that has been very largely justified in many cases by plaintiffs having to allow substantial reductions,—the plaintiffs would have acted more as prudent and business men had they met the defendant in a fair way, instead of forcing him into a court of law. The point, however, as to whether defendant under the circumstances of the case could escape all liability, as now claimed by him, must be decided in the negative, for if the defendant has not had all he contracted for, and all that he reasonably expected to have had, he must still be held to have derived some benefit from the fact that his advertisement does figure in its place in the "Art Supplement" business, and that it has had a certain amount of circulation and publicity as well as from the special free notice by which the defendant's name and business was placed before the public in one of the issues of the plaintiff's paper and which he claimed to have inserted there in pursuance of his contract even after the fight had begun. He is therefore precluded from altogether declining to pay. In other words, he is no longer in the position to rescind the contract. Finding that the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover all they claimed, and the defendant not entitled to repudiate *in toto* his liability to pay, I have found some difficulty in fixing the right amount as compensation that plaintiffs should recover for so much as they have performed, and the defendant pay for such benefit as he has derived. Acting, however, as a judge and jury, I have carefully considered all the circumstances of the case in all their bearings, not forgetting the circumstance that in my opinon the defendant has not been fairly treated in having been put to much loss by being needlessly dragged into Court. I think, therefore, I should be fully meeting the justice of the case if I held that there be a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 150 and costs in proportion.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A PARSEE BARONET.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Before Mr. RUSTOMJI M. PATEL, Acting First Judge.

GEORGE KELLY VS. SIR JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY.

MR. HEMMING appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Ghandy, of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, represented the defendant.

In this suit the plaintiff, George Kelly, claimed to recover from the defendant, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 787, being the amount of damages, consisting of Rs. 437 for the value of a cycle and Rs. 350 for injury sustained by the plaintiff on the 5th April last, owing to defendant's or his servant's negligence.

Mr. Hemming, in opening the case said, that on the evening of the 5th April last, the plaintiff was entering the Colaba Observatory, when his bicycle collided with Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy's carriage, which was standing on the wrong side of the road. The evening was dark, but as the premises of the Observatory were brilliantly illuminated, the plaintiff was dazzled. It would be in evidence that the coachman was warned twice to keep to the proper side of the road, but he did not do so. The result was the collision, which destroyed the bicycle and the plaintiff sustained bodily injuries. Mr. Hemming said that his client had written three letters to which no reply was sent by the defendant.

The plaintiff, examined by Mr. Hemming, said that he was employed in Her Majesty's Preventive Service. On the night of the 5th April last he was riding a bicycle towards Colaba Observatory. The entrance was brilliantly illuminated. He passed the entrance and was going in darkness, when some six yards from the defendant's carriage, he heard the noise of chains and immediately he ran between the horses. The horses took fright and one of the animals was thrown into a gutter. The bicycle was destroyed. One of the horses trampled on the fingers of his hands and on his left foot, which was very much bruised. The carriage had no lights and was standing on the wrong side of the road. His bicycle had lights. Major Poinder came to his assistance and his injuries were dressed. He was laid up for three days. He knew no way by which he could have avoided the accident. He had purchased the bicycle for Rs. 435. He could not say where the syces were at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ghandby witness said the accident would not have happened if his eyes had not been dazzled and the carriage standing on the wrong side of the road. He was not entitled to run into a carriage because it was standing on the wrong side of the road. There were municipal lamps on both sides of the road. He was a good rider and the bicycle had a brake. On approching the illuminations he was trying to discern what he could see beyond the darkness. He did not run into a victoria or a policeman on the night in question. The coachman did not shout till witness fell under the horses. About 9 o'clock he went and saw defendant at the Observatory. There witness did not ask for an apology, but asked for compensation. He said to Sir Jamsetji that witness was much bruised, but he did not say that the bruise was "nothing to speak of." Thinking that he was in the wrong, he went to Sir Jamsetji to apologise. At that time he did not know the law, but he knew that he was entitled for compensation for the destruction of his bicycle. He could see about two or three yards by the light of his bicycle. When he wrote the first letter to the defendant, he thought he could legally claim damages and his friends told him so. He purchased the machine two years and a half ago. He assessed injuries at Rs. 350 but he had not paid any medical charges.

Re-examined by Mr. Hemming witness said that if the carriage was lighted the accident would not have occurred.

Mr. Ghandy applied that the plaintiff might be asked to deposit security in court for the costs of the suit.

His Honour said that the application would be considered when the case came on for hearing on the next occasion.

The case was then adjourned by the 15th June.

DINNER TO MAJOR HARLEY,

D.S.O., I.S.C.

THE officers of the postal and telegraph service of the Manchester Postal District on April 15th at the Mosley Hotel entertained Major Harley, D.S.O., of the Indian Staff Corps, son of Mr. H. Osborne Harley, the postmaster of Manchester and surveyor of the district. About eighty gentlemen sat down. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. F. Moore, who was supported by the guest of the evening and by Mr. H. O. Harley, Mr. J. Meals (postmaster of Hull), Mr. J. Doherty (late superintendent engineer of the North-Western District), Dr. Waston, Dr. Mann, and Dr. Gray (medical officers), Mr. J. A. Elliott and Mr. F. Elliott (solicitors), Mr. O. W. Harley, Mr. W. E. Halton, and Mr. C. J. Davies. The loyal toasts were given by the Chairman, after which that of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces" was submitted by Mr. W. E. Halton, who expressed regret that charges of cruelty should have been brought against the Sirdar and his officers after the victory of Omdurman. They were never believed by any true Briton.—(Hear, hear.)—Surgeon Captain Mann, of the Manchester Medical Staff Corps, responded.—Mr. J. A. Elliott proposed "The Postmaster General and the Service."—The postmaster, in response, expressed his absolute confidence in the fidelity of the staff of the Manchester district. He could not, he said, resume his seat without saying how profoundly he valued the generous sentiment which had prompted so many of his brother officers to come—some of them considerable distances and many of them at personal inconvenience—to pay so high a compliment to a son of his, of whom he was not ashamed.—(Applause.)—The Chairman gave the toast of "Our Guest." which was received with loud cheers. Since the return of Major Harley from Chitral, said the Chairman, where he had so greatly distinguished himself—(applause),—he had gone through a very exhausting and arduous campaign in the Soudan, and although severely wounded at the battle of Atbara, he was now fit and well, and no doubt eager again to do service for his Queen and country.—(Applause.) They all congratulated him upon his approaching marriage to Miss Holland.—(Applause.)—The toast was honoured with three cheers.—Major Harley, who was received with considerable enthusiasm, said the achievements in the field of battle to which Mr. Moore had referred were merely incidents in the ordinary life of a British soldier while working out his own destiny and, in a very humble sphere, trying to work out the destiny of the great Empire to which we belonged. But the incident in his short career of which he was most proud was that to which the chairman had referred last, and for that incident he was bound to thank in some measure the postal staff of Manchester, to whom he owed his introduction to Lancashire.—(Applause.)—Other toasts followed.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hermod, 829 tons, Commander N T Nielsen, will sail to-day, for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s s Imani, 2,879 tons, Commander F B Peabody, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,107 tons, Commander C B Arnold, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s s Abergeldie, 2,488 tons, Commander James Murray, will sail to-day, for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE s s Lord Kelvin, 2,232 tons, Commander N Steel, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Habecht, Commander Fitschkan, which arrived in harbour on 7th instant, from Cardiff 24th March, brought a cargo of coal.

THE s s Kirkhill, 2,348 tons, Commander Duncan, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 25th April, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vasna, 502 tons, Commander R J Rickford, will sail to-day, for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, Capt A J W King, Miss Mousby and 65 deck.

THE Hall Line s s Haddon Hall, 2,677 tons, Commander W H Hood, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, etc with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Maria Valerie, 2783 tons, Commander A Fellner, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Kobe 18th April, brought a general cargo, and 7 cabin, and 2 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2,883 tons, Commander J Bullock, R N R, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta 8th April via Coast ports with a genera cargo, and 8 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1,781 tons, Commander J C Bohnsaw, which arrived in harbour on 7th instant, from Zanzibar 24th April, brought a general cargo and 265 passengers:—The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's steamer Hiroshima Maru, 2,035 tons, Commander S Yashizawa, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama 4th April, with a general cargo, and 13 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the N Y Kaisha.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goa, 2,117 tons, Commander J Skinner, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Zanzibar, 20th April, brought a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Dr H D Smith, Mr Hunt, Mrs Wilson and child, and 97 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Sultan	1781	Bohneach..	E Africa	12-5	F Heyer
C	Annandale	2538	Milne	Kobe	10-5	N Y Kaisha
F	Egypt	1179	Langbourne...	London	20-5	P & O Co
H & J	Bahaduri	823	Ahmed	Goa...	10-5	Sheprd & Co
K	Imaum	2706	Penbertoy...	Amsterdam...	11-5	K N & Co
L	Ilesfaco	373	S Ally.........	Maculla ...	12-5	A Munjee
M	Clyde............	2198	Denny.........	Aden	19 5	P & O Co
N	Ile de la Reunion...	2938	Porco...	Havre.........	12-5	K N & Co
O	Skuld	913	Alson.........	Genoa	14-5	K N & Co
P	Khalif	2219	Nash.........	Genoa.........	11-5	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sabermati	574	Fuckeera...	Mangalore...	8-5	Sheprd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakeer..	Bhownager ...	9-5	Do
Brahmani	514	Cassum...	Mangalore ...	12-5	Do

30 Ton Crane.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
Kola..................	493	Rickford..........................	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Matin...............	2433	Alekot...	Hull ...	15-5	W & A G & Co
2	Lord Kelvin ...	2233	Steel.....	Calcutta..	15-5	W & A G & Co
3	Singapore	2432	Pizarello...	Genoa.........		F Balduino
4	Montclair	3458	Owen...	Hamburg......	15-5	K N & Co
5	Buluwayo	2798	Cluine...	Hull ...	20-5	W & A G & Co
7	City of Edinbrough	2060	Bailey...	Karachi	10-5	F F & Co
8	M Valerie	2813	Fellner.....	Trieste	9-5	A L S N Co
9	Imani	2879	Peabody...	Antwerp ...	8-5	K N & Co
10	Noranmore......	3677	Jepson...	Dunkirk...	17-5	K N & Co
12	Lynrowan	1797	Harway............			K N & Co
13	Clan Forbes ...	1561	Barber..............			F M & Co
15	Selma	2233	Donowan...	Trieste...	10-5	Bombay Co
16	Londesborough...	1951	Padgett...	Antwerp ...	10-5	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Vasna..................	503	Rickford ...	Karachi ...	9-5	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Nairung s	Bullock............	Calcutta, April 8.
8	Hiroshima Maru s.	Yashizawa ...	Yokohama, April 4.
	Haddon Hall s	Hood	Liverpool, Mar 11.
	Kirkhill s	Duncan	Calcutta, April 25.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Colaba s	Arnold	Rangoon.
	Imani s...............	Peabody	Antwerp.
	Lord Kelwin s	Steel	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Hermod, Nielsen, for Rangoon.
" Vasna, Rickford, for Karachi, etc.
" Abergeldie, Murray, for Hamburg.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Hiroshima Maru, for China and Japan.
" Nairung, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" Goa, for Zanzibar, etc.
" Sultan, for Zanzibar, etc.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Forbes s—1176 cases whisky D Dadabhoy; 13 bales printing paper Mowjee Tejpal.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—10 cases medicine K Lowjee and Co; 21 cases medicine 2 casks earthenware &c. H Mooljee and Co; 2 cases perfumed spirit C Macdonald and Co; 4 cases medicines B Callianjee and Co; 5 cases portwine D Cowasjee; 212 packages varnish S Mamoojee and Co; 8 cases confectionery K N Curranee and Co; 10 cases photo chemicals B Sakharam and Co.

Caledonia s—37 cases medicine Dara Brothers.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—3 hogsheads brandy D Cowasjee; 1 cask rectified spirit Russee and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Persia s—5 cases tobacco manufactured Behram D Merwan.

Annandale s—940 cases mineral lubricating oil Standard Oil Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Tonkin s—10 cases provision D Dadabhoy; 15 cases portwine J Ardeshir.

Caledonia s—6 cases claret B J Buxey and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Peninsular s—6 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—21 cases glass Framjee D Dower and Co; 12 cases glass bangles H Cowasjee; 8 cases glass bangles C Keshowjee and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Clyde s—60 cases provision Essoofally Russooljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Noranmore s—12 bales wool Mohodina Lalljee; 40 bale wool M Jetha; 10 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 5 bales silk waste L Nanabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—160 tons bonemeal Ahmed Hajee Cassum; 51 casks condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Matin s—7000 cwt wheat D Sassoon and Co.

Bulimayo s—1033 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Montclair s—1000 cwt poppyseed and 650 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co; 100 bales cotton and 3999 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co; 300 cwt weedseed Bauer and Krause; 1375 bales cotton and 437 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers: 200 cwt mustardseed 530 cwt myrabollams and 770 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 2801 cwt myrabollams W Kipp; 3100 cwt rapeseed and 909 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Steuart and Co; 312 cwt gum Jethabhoy Premjee; 138 bales coir yarn and 46 cwt coir ropes M Mooljee and Co; 1210 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2300 cwt rapeseed W and A Graham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Noraumore s—1234 cwt poppyseed Killick Nixon and Co; 3997 cwt poppyseed David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt linseed and 6000 cwt poppyseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lynrowan s—1002 cwt poppyseed 2001 cwt castorseed A Blaschek and Co; 3999 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 2002 cwt poppyseed Owen and Okell; 6800 cwt mowraseed 7000 cwt poppyseed 4017 cwt rapeseed 1020 bales cotton and 18000 cwt castorseed 8031 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 530 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co; 850 cwt myrabollams Tyabjee and Co; 100 bales hemp Isaac Wright and Co; 1000 cwt mowraseed Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy.

Londesborough s—10 cwt gum H Verthur; 3500 cwt poppyseed and 640 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 177 bales hemp Seerval and Chinoy.

Imani s—2277 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ile de la Reunion s—300 cwt teelseed 10085 cwt rapeseed 5223 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 320 cwt myrabollams N Futehally and Co; 22 bundles sandlewood William Watson and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Skuld s—2500 cwt wheat A C Collora.

Khalif s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Maria Valerie s—55 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Skuld s—10200 cwt wheat A C Collora.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—3 cases brassware Samuel Fitze and Co.

Selma s—220 bales cotton Prier de Sacne and Co; 22 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Samuel s—1000 cwt castorseed Owen and Okell.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—46 cases opium P and O S N Co.

FOR KOBE.

Annandale s—500 bales cotton Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales cotton Talati and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Annandale s—12 bales wool K Khooshall; 14 cwt gum C M Bheemia.

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THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
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NOTES.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

WE append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	68,000	55,000	41,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom	31,000	63,000	31,000
„ „ to Continent	75,000	48,000	63,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	78,85,000	82,29,000	64,68,000
„ „ to U. K. „	31,39,600	31,72,900	28,84,000
„ to Continent „	30,29,000	34,80,000	26,12,000
„ Stock in the Ports	7,50,000	6,29,000	4,26,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 5th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	41,40,000	35,89,250	29,32,460
„ „ of Surats	1,79,000	1,68,520	2,34,060

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	16,01,000	12,53,340	11,76,000
„ London	7,000	3,000	6,000
American afloat	60,000	1,32,200	87,000
East Indian „	8,000	9,000	5,500
Total	16,76,000	13,87,540	12,74,500
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 12-32d.	3 19-32d.	4 7-32d.
„ Good Bhownugger	2 25-32d.	3d.	3 1-2d.
Difference	19-32d.	19-32d.	23-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last, showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec. Rs.	1,93,466
„ „ „ Branches	Dec. „	16,91,628
Other „ „	Inc. „	20,12,105
Government Securities	Dec. „	4,234
Other authorised „	Unchanged.	
Loans	Inc. „	18,41,984
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc. „	1,05,332
Balances with other Banks	Inc. „	30,339
Cash	Dec. „	18,25,609

Indicative of the good demand for money that prevails, there was a falling off in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week, to the extent of 18 1-4 lakhs, at 92 3-4 lakhs, compared with a decrease in the previous week of some 24 lakhs, at 111 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals amounting to nearly 2 lakhs, and at the Branches to about 17 lakhs; while to private Deposits there was an addition of 20 lakhs. Loans were over 18 1-4 lakhs greater; and Bills Discounted and Purchased, 1 lakh. The Balances with other Banks were 1-4 lakh lower.

COTTON.—The tone of the market has been steady to-day, with a small enquiry. Shippers purchased 300 bales Karanja at Rs. 129 1-2 per candy, 100 Bengal at Rs. 127, 100 Morbi at Rs. 122, 100 Bhownugger at Rs. 116; and the mills took 300 Dhamangaum at Rs. 133 1-2, 100 Dhulia at Rs. 125, 100 Karanja at Rs. 132, 100 Komtha at Rs. 150 1-2, 300 Chopda at Rs. 130, 100 Bhusawal at Rs. 129, 100 Bassein Ginned at Rs. 131 1-2. For "Good" Bhownugger, May delivery, the quotation was Rs. 131.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet but steady at current prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,148	bales.
Wheat	35,781	cwts.
Linseed	10,545	„
Rapeseed	21,537	„
Gingellyseed	2,138	„
Poppyseed	9,202	„
Castorseed	6,145	„
Rice	5,043	„

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-33d. for three months' sight credits, remaining thereat throughout the day with only a moderate business reported either way, and closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	„
Francs	1·69 3-4	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is steady at 10 15-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 101 7-16 for Account, with 94 for 3 per cents.

SHARES.—Bombay Cotton Press are Rs. 2 1-2 lower; Berar Manufacturing Company, Rs. 5; Queen and Western India Mills, Rs. 10 each. Kemp and Co., on the other hand, are Rs. 10 higher, and Oriental Government Security Co., Rs. 4.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th May, as compared with the statement of 29th April:—

LIABILITIES.	April 29. Rs.	May 6. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,58,737	49,65,271
Do. do. at Branches	66,58,585	49,66,957
Other Deposits	296,20,286	316,32,391
Post Bills	4,340	4,206
Credits, undrawn	18,44,857	19,56,015
Rs.	608,86,805	611,24,840
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104,67,618	104,63,384
Other authorised Securities	33,24,511	33,24,511
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	78,92,763	79,82,949
Loans do. do. do.	159,68,458	178,10,442
Bills Discounted and purchased	116,24,522	117,29,854
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,785	28,829
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	56,616	88,953
Cash	111,00,782	93,75,173
Rs.	608,86,805	611,24,840

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 2nd May, 1899, as compared with the statement of 25th April, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	April 25. Rs.	A.	P.	May 2. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,62,12,499	14	5	1,87,80,678	9	6
Other Deposits, &c.	5,46,58,882	6	0	5,32,55,741	5	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,41,424	2	5	2,22,302	9	9
Sundries	24,19,839	6	3	24,67,202	0	4
Rs	10,27,35,645	13	1	10,38,25,924	8	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	82,21,271	0	0	87,66,263	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	69,51,785	8	0	78,39,780	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,24,81,865	9	10	2,26,13,061	5	6
Accounts of Credit do.	1,91,49,451	14	0	1,83,36,039	3	2
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,76,67,591	10	6	1,78,72,524	1	9
Balances with other Banks	6,67,585	14	9	6,41,103	13	2
Bullion	11,458	0	4	10,836	10	4
Dead Stock	13,11,585	1	4	13,11,815	1	1
Stamps	11,173	0	6	11,515	1	6
Sundries	16,09,307	15	7	16,24,043	2	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,08,16,543	13	9	98,20,343	9	4
Do. at Branches	1,38,36,026	4	6	1,51,78,519	0	11
Rs.	10,27,35,645	13	1	10,38,25,924	8	11

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	18,37,276	Inc.
Do. at Branches	9,30,903	Inc.
Other Deposits	14,03,141	Dec.
Post Bills	1,22,122	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	14,32,937	Inc.
Loans	1,31,196	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	8,13,892	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	2,04,933	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	11,93,200	Dec.
Do at Branches	13,42,493	Inc.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th May 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	8	9	0 a.m.	6	3
Teheran	8	2	20 p.m.	0	28
Suez	8	2	20 p.m.	0	38

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 5th May, 1899.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	20	—	5
„ Karachi	...	56	—	3
„ Madras	...	45	—	1

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 29th April, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,056	988	—	—	—	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	54,121	46,576	7,645	—	84,018	—
Goods	1,21,181	87,709	33,472	—	2,51,336	—
Other earnings	10,426	12,851	—	2,425	..	14,770
Total for week	1,85,728	1,47,136	38,592	—	...	—
Aggregate	27,34,627	24,14,043	—	—	3,20,584	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BURNE—March 21, at 45, Devonshire Street, London, W, after a short illness, Douglas Edward Burne, late Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Delhi, youngest son of the late Rev Henry Thomas Burne, M A, of Bath, aged 47 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ELTON—May 3, at Calcutta, the wife of C J Elton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HUTCHISON—McCORMAC—April 29, at Purneah, by the Rev A Wentworth Wiggins, William Hutchison, to Barbara Maxwell McCormac, niece of F MacBlaine, Esq, Indian Civil Service.

OLLENBACH—MOWLE—May 3, at the Union Chapel, Dhurrumtola Street, Calcutta, by the Rev Brockway, Ernest Charles Vonder, Ollenbach, Survey of India, to Alberta Mowle, daughter of the late Richard Jeremiah Mowle, Bengal Pilot Service, and of Deal, Kent.

DEATHS.

CRAMMOND—May 2, at the Borpani Tea Estate, Assam, George Crammond, Managing Proprietor.

CRERAR—April 29, at Umaria, C P, Isabella Georgianna, widow of the late William Crerar, and eldest daughter of the late Honorary Surgeon-Major Thos King, aged 62 years.

DODD—May 5, at the General Hospital, Madras, Captain James Thomas Dodd, I M S, M D, aged 53 years and 10 months.

LAWRENCE—May 2, at Monghyr, H E Lawrence, I C S, aged 25 years.

VERNON—April 18, at Lahore, Mary Agnes, the dearly beloved wife of Alexander Mackenzie Vernon, late of Agra.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1899.

THE strike of signallers on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has disorganised the traffic on the oldest and one of the greatest railway systems in the country, has hampered the mail service, and occasioned incalculable inconvenience to the general public. It is claimed by the officials that the disorganisation is very much less than was expected and that they have been able to put through more goods traffic than they had dared hope. Every moment, say they, the position of the company is getting stronger and their ability to overcome difficulties and avoid delay is becoming greater. But these are merely questions of degree. With the mail trains running at seven to ten miles an hour and arriving half a day late, it cannot be said there is much substantial ground for jubilation. No doubt the very best arrangements to avoid a deadlock were made. But no good purpose can be served by endeavouring to minimise the serious character of the strike. Traffic is dislocated and the working of the line partially suspended. That is the position at the present time. To what extent the action of the signallers has affected the company will be accurately indicated in the week's traffic receipts. Whether the strike last a week or a month, the effects will be far-reaching. The signallers who have gone on strike number but seven hundred—merely a handful when counted among the many thousands the company employs. But they are not seven hundred in Bombay City, in one locality, or on one section. If they were it would be a simpler task to treat with them. They are men whose posts are scattered over fifteen hundred miles of line—each the responsible head of a branch intelligence department, without whose express permission a train cannot safely proceed from one station or from one signal-post to another. They are not of the least, but of the most intelligent class of railway servants, men who of necessity must be fairly well educated and must possess a more than elementary knowledge of English.

Their claims, briefly stated, are a reduction of the hours of labour from twelve to eight throughout the whole of the system; leave the same as is granted to Government signallers, *viz.*, one month's privilege leave with full pay annually; second class passes for themselves and their households, together with passes for their servants; that the pay should be as a minimum Rs. 20 and the maximum Rs. 50 for a signaller, for a relief clerk Rs. 50 minimum and maximum Rs. 55, assistant station-masters Rs. 45 at non-goods stations and Rs. 55 at goods-booking stations to commence with, and station-masters Rs. 50 and Rs. 65 as a minimum, with no fixed amount as maximum. In reference to the abolition of examinations, the men say they were examined before they were taken on by the company, and they object to submit to another examination when promoted, and require that that promotion shall take the form of annual increases of salary of Rs. 5 until they reach Rs. 30. They ask for a water allowance of Rs. 5 in stations where water is not obtainable in the vicinity, and which allowance is made on the Madras Railway. They further require that no signaller of fifteen years' service shall be sent out on relief duty if he should object to go. They allege that they have made frequent representations to the high officials of the company, but have received neither concession nor formal acknowledgment of the communications. In this way discontent has grown until it reached the climax on Saturday. Some of their claims seem sound enough on the face of them, while others are so ridiculous that it is marvellous they could have been endorsed by so many intelligent men. There is no Burns or Campion to advise them in their action; no skilled labour leader to revise their memorials or organise a strike, which has become the recognised method of operating among aggrieved employés in the West. Consequently, when such movements do occur they are the more difficult to deal with. If we accept our Jubbulpore and Poona correspondents' telegrams as authentic statements, it would appear that this unfortunate movement had its origin in one or other of those stations rather than in Bombay.

How far the signallers are justified in their action it is not at present possible to determine. Mr. Wenden had only just taken over the duties of Agent when the signallers' ultimatum reached him, and doubtless never for a moment suspected such a thundercloud was hanging over his head. Whether the Agent knew of it or not we are not aware, though our Jubbulpore correspondent declares that six memorials were sent in, without even their receipt being acknowledged. But on this point the men's legal representative states that the memorials have been acknowledged. In reply to the first, the memorialists were told they could not be heard through a pleader; to the next that the matter was under consideration. To a third the reply was: There is to be a change in the management of the Traffic Branch, and until the new appointment has been made no changes could be adopted. When the new Traffic Manager was appointed the men were told that he must be in office for some time before he could deal with the question. The Company's high officials state that the memorials have been duly received and the prayers they contain are under consideration, though several of those specified might be replied to off-hand. The claim for water compensation, for example, is absurd, there being practically no station on the line where water is unobtainable. Then they assure us that the signallers on the G. I. P. Railway are the best paid signallers on any line; and we imagine the sympathies of the public will be on the side of the employers so far as the determination to secure efficiency by examination on promotion is concerned. The strike commenced, the ready resource the officials displayed cannot be too highly commended. Within the few hours' time afforded by the men's notice they secured the services of a sufficient number of men to enable them to carry on the working of the line, albeit in a restricted manner. What would be said by the labour leaders at home of the Government supplying men to take the places of the strikers we do not know. It is said that the Commander-in-Chief has protested against soldiers being engaged in connection with a labour dispute. But we are inclined to doubt this. It must be remembered that the G. I. P. is a Government guaranteed railway, and it was open to Government to take any action they chose to prevent the stoppage of traffic and the consequent falling off in the receipts which they must make good to the shareholders. It was a wise precaution to give the military signallers their rifles and a substantial supply of ammunition, for although there was no fear of a general disturbance, yet in some isolated districts the incensed friends of an excited striker might have resorted to violence against a solitary individual had they not had the fear of something more summary than the law been instilled into them. To the credit of the men here it must be recorded that they saw the Europe mails through and the two o'clock train start, and that they have so far behaved in a quiet and orderly manner. Strikes a few years ago were utterly unknown in this country as a means of settling labour disputes. Now they are unfortunately becoming of frequent occurrence, and Trades Unionism after the models of European countries would follow if the natives but understood how to continue.

NOTWITHSTANDING disturbed political conditions, the war cloud which hung constantly over the country, the *coup d'etat* at Pekin, the Yangtse and Yellow River floods, and some other untoward circumstances, the foreign trade of China last year marked another record. The report of the Imperial Maritime Customs shows that the total volume of the trade was valued at Hk. Tls. 368,616,483, which is the highest on record. "It is gratifying to know," adds the report, "that, on the whole, the trade yielded satisfactory results to those interested." Imports figure for Tls. 180,323,431. The amount derived in duties was Tls. 5,729,908, equivalent to an *ad valorem* percentage of 3·17 per cent., which is, as one observer puts it, "within measurable distance of free trade." The year's total revenue came to Tls. 22,503,396, whereas seven years ago, when the total value of the trade was less than two-thirds of what it is now, the revenue was Tls. 23,518,021. This anomaly is easily explained. The majority of the duties are specific, representing 5 per cent. *ad valorem* when they were originally fixed. By the fall in silver the value of the goods imported and exported has risen in consequence of a fall in exchange from 4s. 11d. in 1891 to 2s. 10d. in 1898; so that the value of the trade has increased in greater proportion than the bulk, and tael values have risen without a corresponding increase in tariff duties. Among imports cotton yarns from India and Japan and piece-goods from the United Kingdom, India, America and elsewhere are, of course, the principal item. In regard to the latter, it is pointed out that the total value has remained practically stationary for the last three years, but its features are undergoing a change. Dutch goods are rapidly losing ground, there being a large falling-off in drills and jeans, while sheetings have disappeared, this being attributed to the impossibility of their "keeping pace in price and quality with those of the United States." Indian makes are also declining, the imports of T-cloths, drills and sheetings last year being only about 20 per cent. of the quantity received in 1896. This is put down to the large home demand, which may or may not be a full and sufficient explanation. Japanese T-cloths were imported to the extent of 103,663 pieces, against 24,957 and 12,843 pieces in the two previous years, respectively, but sheetings show an immense decline. As regards the heavier makes of English goods, we quote the remarks in full: "Manchester can no longer compete with the United States in the importation of drills, jeans and sheetings, owing to the lower prices at which the latter country can land this class of goods in China. In these heavy makes, which use up a large amount of cotton without demanding such delicate machinery and highly-skilled labour as are required for finer goods, such as shirtings, the freights on the raw cotton to England make an appreciable difference in the cost of production. Freights from New York are lower than from Liverpool. The goods pass through fewer hands in America. Prices are also influenced by the fact that, while American manufacturers are using every effort to secure the market here, Manchester has more orders at present than can be immediately executed, and the large demands from India keeps the mills fully occupied. America does not compete with Great Britain in finer makes." The total imports of Indian yarn into China last year show an increase of 13 per cent. on the previous year, notwithstanding Japanese spinnings were more than 70 per cent. larger, or over one-third of the import of the former, and the competition of the local mills. Speaking generally of the prospects of the country's foreign trade, it may be said that the expansion of the export trade is of the first importance to all who have dealings with China, whether as importers or exporters, for the people will buy more as they sell more. Increase in imports can only take place *pari passu* with an increase in exports, and China will only take the one in exchange for the other.

MR. MARSHALL WOODROW, whose name we have frequently quoted in connection with sisal hemp, is so fully persuaded it is good thing that he is determined to sacrifice Government service for it, and to start a limited liability company to grow and manufacture it. Mr. Woodrow, it will be remembered, introduced a few sisal hemp plants into the country seven years ago, and they grew remarkably well, giving 10,000 young plants. The fibre from the original plants proved of high quality and is valued at £23—£30 per ton in London. The cost of producing and exporting the fibre is estimated at Rs. 325 per ton, and if sold at £20 per ton the profit would be 33 1-3 per cent. on the capital. Five years are required to produce the first crop of 3,000 lbs. of fibre per acre; thereafter 1,000 lbs. per acre yearly may be obtained. As the sisal plants increase in number in a rising ratio, it is calculated a very short time will be sufficient to obtain commercial quantities. Its principal use heretofore has been in the manufacture of ropes and carpets, but it is said that wider uses for it have now been found. In order, however, that our readers may have some idea of the strength of the fibre we have had a sample sent by Mr. Woodrow tested by an expert. His report shows the sample to have plenty of tensile strength, but when put to a breaking strain, breaks "short," which is consistent with the general appearance and harshness of the fibre. If some means could be adopted to put the fibre through a process which would soften it, and at the same time not diminish its virtue, it would stand even a greater tensile strain and also give a break more after the style of true hemp. He tested two specially made strands, which he forwards to us and says the smaller one, which is below the Admiralty standard in size, stood the Admiralty test of 112 lbs. and broke at 120 lbs. This is very satisfactory except for the shortness of the break mentioned above. The second sample strand, which was made up to the admiralty requirements, stood the same test (112 lbs.) and broke at a dead-weight of 140 lbs., showing that nothing has to be feared as regards tensile strain. The expert, whose report we quote, says he is of opinion that this fibre when softened and worked into the larger kind of hawsers would meet with success, providing of course that the price is equal to or below that of hemp or coir. But for the smaller kinds of rope, unless the "shortness" of the break can be obviated, the fibre would not stand so well, more especially when taking short turns, around bitts or bollards. Its success depends on the cost of production, and if rope made from this fibre can be put on the market at a less price than hemp or coir, the chances are that there will be a great demand for it, in spite of the enormous quantities of wire rope of all descriptions which is used at the present time. The *Indian Textile Journal* has dealt with the project from a financial point of view.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation, the first business was the election of a member of the Standing Committee in the place of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, who resigned his seat on his being elected president of the Corporation. There were two candidates, Mr. A. F. Unwalla and Mir Aun Ali; and the result of the election was that the latter was duly elected. It was proposed that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, experiments with Professor Lustig's serum, as prepared by Dr. Galloitt, be continued for a period of six weeks. The Corporation adopted an amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Mehta to the effect that the experiments be continued for a much longer period.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with the mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden at 7 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 8 a.m., on Saturday.

THE State Ball will take place at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Monday, the 29th May, instead of on Thursday, June 1st, as previously announced.

MR. LAWRENCE, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and Lieutenant the Hon. A. Meade, A. D. C., are progressing favourably.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. H. MORE-MOLYNEUX has taken over command of the Bandelkhand district from Brigadier-General E. A. Money.

THE squadron of cavalry located in the Miranzai Valley and distributed between Usterzai, Hangu and Kai will now be concentrated at Hangu.

THE plague returns of the Jullundur district for the 3rd May are as follows:—Mahrampur two cases, three deaths; Hausaron one case one death.

IT is understood that the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Collins, Chief Justice of Madras, who left for England on the 5th of May last, will not return to India, but will tender his resignation before the end of the vacation.

GENERAL SIR W. GALBRAITH, who has been paying a short visit to Simla, left on Wednesday to return to Quetta, where he will make over command of the District to Sir A. Hunter, and then leaves for England.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. H. PLOWDEN of the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry has just published (Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore) some useful "notes on tactics and duties in the field of a battalion in mountain warfare."

RESALDAR MAJOR SHER SINGH BAHADUR, 13th Bengal Lancers, becomes A.-D.-C. to Sir Power Palmer, Commanding in the Punjab, vice Khan Bahadur Khan, who has just been appointed A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE wing of native infantry now holding the post at Shinawari is to be reduced at once to 70 rifles, and the latter will also be withdrawn, and the post transferred to the Border Police as soon as the re-modelling of the post has been completed.

IN calculating, after the recent landslip, that the opening of the Nilgiri Railway would be possible on the 1st June, the Madras Government appears to have been a little sanguine. The 1st of July is now mentioned as a more probable date.

THE sudden rise in the price of bar silver, whether due to the operations of the Western Smelters in the United States or to any other cause, has not been long maintained, a drop having taken place within the last few days from 29d. to 28 3-8d. per ounce.

THE new road between Kabul and Jellalabad, known as the Tang-i-Gharu road, has recently been opened for traffic. Kafilas using this route can now do the journey in three long stages as compared with six or seven by the old route over the Jagadalak Kotal.

THE report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the case of Rajah Chitpal Singh of the Statutory Civil Service in the N.-W. Provinces has been sent in to the Local Government. The final orders of Government have yet to be passed in the case, but the report is adverse.

TWENTY-NINE hired camels and four sarwans which left Saidgi (Tochi Valley) on the 3rd instant, for grazing purposes, had not returned on the 4th, and are supposed to have been looted. They were out without a guard, but the sarwans had orders not to leave the vicinity of the post.

CAPTAIN J. BLAKEWAY, R. E., joins the Public Works Department in the Central Provinces on transfer from the Military Works Department. Leicutenants Mathews and Brandon of the same Department are transferred respectively to the Eastern Bengal and North-Western Railway.

THE Punjab Civil Secretariat Office will open at Simla on the morning of Monday, the 22nd instant. Only telegrams and letters of an urgent nature should be addressed to Simla during the stay of the Local Government at that station. All ordinary communications should be sent to Lahore as usual.

ON Friday night last week a mixed gang of Sardi Khels and Murih Khels made an attack on the Police Station of Mirian in the Bannu districts presumably with a view to rescue the notorious outlaws Lalai and Kasi Khan who were in the lock-up there. Ensconced in some trees overlooking the courtyard, they opened fire with Lee-Metfords and Martinis, and gave the Police a very hot time of it until the arrival of assistance from the village of Nurar, when the band retired and was followed as far as the Tochi post, but without result.

THE report on the rabi crops of Bengal shows that the season has been favourable to everything but sugarcane and not very unfavourable to that. The floods did not interfere much with sowing operations, and generally subsided early leaving some lands enriched by a deposit of silt. The outturn of food crops is estimated at 100 per cent.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Third Judge, delivered judgment in the *Times of India* "Art Supplement" case. In the course of the judgment, which we have published elsewhere, his Honour remarked that there was evidence that the plaintiffs' performance had fallen good deal short of their promises and though they had reason to be satisfied themselves, it has been a sore disappointment to those who had to pay for it. The plaintiffs, the court held, had failed to carry out their contract in its entirety in accordance with the promises and undertakings and were not therefore entitled to recover the whole amount claimed by them. But though the plaintiffs had not done all they undertook to do, they had done something and therefore the next question which the court had to decide was what compensation they might reasonably claim for so much they had done. The defendant could not escape the liability in "toto." He must have derived some benefit from the fact that his advertisement did figure in the "Art Supplement," which had certain amount of circulation and publicity. Acting as a Judge and Jury, his Honour said, he would only be meeting the justice of the case if he gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 150 and costs in proportion.

IT was well enough, writes the "Pioneer," for Reggie Burke's accountant to turn his face to the wall and die but one takes it ill to read in the home papers of the death of the original of Reggie Burke himself. Everybody has read the story of "A Bank Fraud" in Plain Tales from the Hills," and some of the multitude throughout northern India who claimed friendship with Mr. Edward Douglas Burne, better known as Dugge Burne, doubtless recognised where Kipling had looked for the model of the central figure in his sketch. "Clean shaven, with a twinkle in his eye, and a head that nothing short of a gallon of the Guners' Madeira could make any impression on," Reggie Burke "rode anything that would let him get up, danced as neatly as he rode, and was wanted for every sort of a amusement in the station." Also he had letters in his desk from the Directors of the Bank of Bengal "which a Hardie might have envied." All this is true also of Duggie Burne, the Bank of Bengal agent who, for a quarter of a century from the date (1869) of his joining the Bank of Bengal as a youth of seventeen, was one of the best known figures wherever men do congregate from Lahore to Calcutta. And now he has joined "the Last Department," having been laid to rest a few weeks ago in the old Abbey Cemetery at Bath, quite a company of Burnes attending. For Doggie was the youngest of a family of twenty, among whom General Sir Owen Burne, General Henry Burne, and Captain George Burne of the Trinity House still survive to serve their country. His death at the comparatively early age of forty-seven will be a great sorrow not only to his relations but to a wide circle of friends in India.

WE called attention last year, writes the Allahabad paper, to some remarks made by Mr. Henry, the Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, on the subject of illicit coinage. "During last year," Mr. Henry wrote, "over 1,000 tons of silver were imported and distributed throughout the country, and having regard to the fact that there is a very large number of persons competent to manufacture from silver of the value of 11d. rupees which have a fictitious value of 1s. 4d. the possibility of the counterfeit coining of rupees being carried on extensively should not be lost sight of. Many of the specimens of counterfeit coins which come into our hands are of excellent workmanship: were it not that they are of base metal, their genuineness as Queen's coin would in all probability never have been challenged." This being the expressed opinion of an officer in Mr. Henry's position, there was distinctly a case for inquiry, and it seems that the Government of India sent home a despatch on the subject last January. From this we learn that a reference was made to the Government of Bengal, who replied that Mr. Henry's remarks "were wholly conjectural. For it is now admitted that, although special measures have been taken since the closing of the mints to watch persons previously convicted or suspected of coining, and several hundred counterfeits have been collected by the police in Bengal, only five false coins have been detected in the last five years, the composition of which approximates to that of genuine coins." On the other hand the despatch states that six coins struck between dies were recently detected by the National Bank in Calcutta, and the origin of these coins has not so far been traced. The Government of India, however, regard it as in the highest degree improbable that the machinery required for turning out coins in large quantities could be imported and used anywhere in British India without immediate detection." This is a point on which an expert police officer would probably give as shrewd an opinion as the Government of India, and we doubt if his opinion would be quite so confident. It would be interesting to know how the six die-struck coins were detected in the National Bank, and whether, if they had been made of rupee silver and full weight, they would have been detected at all. The Government of India conclude that "there is no evidence of counterfeiting on any appreciable scale," and the "reappearance of coins of the earlier issues is due to hoards being brought into circulation owing to famine, and also perhaps to the stringency of the money market, and to the attraction of purchasing cheap silver bullion.

SIR E. FRY and Lord Russell of Killowen were the principal speakers on April 11 at a discussion following the monthly dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce at the Trocadero Restaurant. They spoke in terms of warm appreciation of the report prepared by the Chamber on the subject of secret commissions, urged the necessity of legislation on the subject, and referred to the Bill which the Lord Chief Justice has introduced in the House of Lords. Let no one for a moment think, said Lord Russell, that the provisions of his Bill were of so drastic a kind that they could possibly act with undue severity or harshness upon any outspoken honest man. The Bill would probably receive a first and second reading in the House of Lords; it would then probably be referred to a committee of that House, sometimes regarded as a "bourne whence no traveller returns." Well, he thought that was not fair to a committee of the House of Lords, because he had known a Bill come out of a committee of that House, and not inconsiderably improved after it had left committee. In order that the Bill should not be an emasculated measure they wanted public opinion to be exhibited in favour of its passing. Every member of that Chamber had a parliamentary representative, some of them had half a dozen, and upon those representatives they could bring influence to bear. His own interest in this question dated far back in his professional years, and he had known many sad instances of evils resulting from the prevailing system, evils not stopping short at the receipt of commissions, but branching out into an actual course of crime. He mentioned in this connection a case, one of the saddest kind, which he encountered many years ago at Bradford. He could give among other instances some extraordinary stories about hotels, but the thing that was so disquieting in this country was to find men belonging to the learned professions taking these secret commissions—solicitors, though not in a gross form, and medical men. Was it not intolerable to be told that a medical practitioner, &c.—he was not attacking these professional men as a whole, these cases were the exceptions—would write a prescription and had a secret arrangement that the druggist should give him twenty-five per cent. on the amount of the drugs? Was it not disgusting to be told as a fact, that if a doctor recommended a particular undertaker he got a slice of the undertaker's business? Any one who had taken the trouble to look into the matter would know that these were facts. They were exceptions, he hoped rare exceptions; but where this moral corruption existed it blunted the sense of honour and of honesty. Not only was it morally detrimental to those who took part in it, demoralising to individuals and in part to the community, but also unjust and unfair to men who maintained a high standard of probity and of honour.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FRENCH DEMANDS ON CHINA.

A HEAVY CLAIM.

LONDON, MAY 7.

France has made a demand upon China for payment of 1,200,000 taels and the concession of certain mining rights in Szechuan as compensation for the imprisonment of the Missionary, Father Fleury.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

MAY 8.

The "Daily Chronicle" learns that, although there has been no ultimatum or the threat of one being presented, Mr. Chamberlain's despatches to the Transvaal are uncompromising in tone and temper, and there is a distinct indication that the British Government intends to compel a settlement of pending questions by taking some risk of war.

BOERS PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Johannesburg telegraphs that the general opinion there is that a crisis is impending.

The families of some of the prominent men are preparing to quit the country, and all Boers have been warned to be ready for emergencies.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

The Plague Commission met at the India Office on Saturday.

OBITUARY.

MAY 7.

Sir H. Naylor-Leyland, member for Southport, is dead.

[Sir H. Naylor-Leyland succeeded Lord Curzon as member for Southport. He was the 1st Bart. of his line and was created in 1895—Sir Herbert was the son of Colonel Tom Naylor-Leyland, J.P., of Nantclwyd Hall, Denbighshire, some time in the 2nd Life Guards. His mother was Mary, daughter of Mr. Charles Scarisbrick and Wrightington, Lancashire. He was born in 1864, married in 1889, Jeanie, daughter of Mr. W. S. Chamberlain, of Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and became Lieutenant 2nd, Life Guards, 1882, Captain in 1891, and resigned in 1895. He was M.P., for Colchester from 1892-95, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. He unsuccessfully contested the Southport division of Lancashire as a Liberal and Home Ruler, in 1895, but secured election in 1898. He was a F.R.G.S., and a F.Z.S.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 8.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Sutlej, with mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 7 a.m., to-day, and the s.s. Nubia, for Colombo and Australia, on the same day and time.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

An exchange of Batteries between Captain J. R. Wilson, 3rd Field Battery, R.A., and Captain H. C. Unsicke, 90th Field Battery, has been sanctioned, Captain Wilson proceeding home immediately, while Captain Unsicke has been ordered to India.

Captain G. E. Hughes, Army Medical Corps, comes out from home to the Punjab Command.

Lieutenant A. G. Smith, No. 8 Mountain Battery, R.A., has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 2nd East Riding Yorkshire Volunteer Artillery.

Retirement from the service of Lieutenants Spencer and Churchill, 4th Hussars, and Wollstein, 1st Scottish Rifles, will shortly be gazetted.

Second Lieutnant Merriman is gazetted Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Bombay Grenadiers.

The following officers of the Bombay Army have passed the Signalling Examination at the Poona School:—Lieutenant Robinson, 17th Bombay Infantry, by special test; and Lieutenant Hocken, 5th Bombay Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant Coway, 29th Bombay Infantry, instructors' test.

MASONIC MEETING.

At the annual general meeting of the Masonic Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood, held in the Simla Town Hall, to-night, Colonel Sandbach, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, was elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, vice Brother Alves, retiring.

THE POONA MURDERS.

EXECUTION OF WASUDEV.

POONA, MAY 8.

Wasudev Chapekar was hanged at Yerrowda, this morning. The execution passed off quietly, hardly anyone being about. The public were not allowed to be present, only officials and press being on the spot. The police kept the space, infront of the prison clear, and a native infantry guard was also drawn up. The death sentence was read in the jail yard, not the in porch, and the condemned man was led out of prison to the gallows-yard at a minute before seven o'clock. His face was drawn, but did not show the slightest signs of fear. He mounted the scaffold readily, reciting prayers the whole time. At the first stroke of seven the drop fell, prisoner died almost immediately. Being a light person, he had a drop of eight-feet. Some relatives came to ask for the body which was handed over to them for cremation, and taken to the riverside under police escort. It is said that the prisoner died with a copy of the "Bhagwat Gita" in his hand.

It is said that when passing his brother's cell, he called out "Brother, I am going." Balkrishna is reported to have shouted good-bye.

When the death sentence was read to the prisoner, the latter is reported to have made no reply when the result of the appeal to the Government of India was made known to the prisoner and the date of the execution was fixed. He remained cheerful until yesterday, when he took but little food. He slept but little on Sunday night, arousing about 1 o'clock, and remained reciting prayers to the end.

CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG'S CASE.

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 8.

Captain Arthur Armstrong, 3rd Madras Lancers, who was tried by Court Martial at Bangalore, last month, has been ordered to resume duty with his regiment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, MAY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orissa, left here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix from Bombay to Trieste, arrived this morning.

The same Company's s. s. Silesia from Trieste, sailed this morning for Bombay, via Karachi.

COLOMBO, MAY 8.

Mail steamers Oroya and Villedelaciotat from Suez and Borneo from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2¾ per cent. Consols.................... 110 5-16.
3 per cent. Rentes .... 102 1-2.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan .... 115¼.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper .... 67 1-8.
Bar Silver 28

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE BRITISH IRON TRADE.

THE COTTON WEAVING CRISIS.

AMERICAN RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

IT is not too much to say that the present situation in the iron trade is in many respects unique. The home demand is so unprecedentedly large that the exports trade has almost become a subordinate consideration. Hence it is not, perhaps, surprising that our export should not progress so largely and so rapidly as the condition of the iron markets of the world would lead us to expect. But it is quite another thing to find that our export trade is showing a very serious falling away, while that of all other competitive countries has been showing a material advance. If the decline of our iron and steel exports could be traced to the plethora of home demand, and to consequent inability of British manufacturers to spare for export anything like the customary surplus available, the situation and the outlook would not, of course, be nearly so serious as they would be if we were losing our export trade because of our natural incapacity to compete with our rivals in outside markets. It is possible that the volume of home requirements has been responsible for a large part of the decline. Manufacturers and merchants are not usually concerned greatly about a foreign business when they can dispose of all the material they are capable of producing at their own doors. It is, however, impossible to doubt that the decline of our foreign trade is due to causes other than a surfeit of home orders.

For the quarter just ended the exports of iron and steel from Great Britain show a decline of 91,004 tons compared with 1898, and 151,417 tons compared with 1897. The statistics of values do not show a quite corresponding decline, because there has been an improvement in prices nearly all round, the average declared value for the past quarter of 1899 being for all descriptions about £7.7 per ton of product, which is nearly 20s. per ton in excess of the average declared value for the corresponding period of 1897, though a less advance on that of 1898. The decline of our total iron and steel exports for the first quarter of 1899 is at the rate of 364,000 tons a year compared with 1898, and at the rate of 604,000 tons a year compared with 1897. These are large variations; but they are not more portentous or more, apparently, menacing than the unusually considerable increase in our imports. For the first quarter of the present year our imports of iron and steel have increased at the rate of more than a million and a half sterling for the twelve months—an increase which is more than equal to the total value of our iron and steel imports little more than a quarter of a century ago. The chief items in this rather alarming record are pig iron, unwrought steel, and the nondescript item described as unenumerated manufactures of iron and steel. All of these are more or less easily accounted for. During the greater part of last year, and up to the present time, there has been an absolute scarcity in this country of certain descriptions of pig iron, and other nations, notably the United States, have been called in to make up the deficiencies in our own supplies—not always on the merits of either quality or price. The same remark applies to the demand for steel in the form of blooms and billets, as regards which at one time there appeared to be every prospect of a partial famine. It can hardly be said that iron and steel so introduced into our markets are imported under normal competitive conditions, although this does not necessarily mean that they might not also have been imported on the merits of quality and price—at any rate so long as American prices remained substantially lower than our own. What is peculiar and more or less misleading, about these imports is that they are being received in greatly larger volume now that American prices have advanced to a level which makes exportation from that country to Europe on the strict merits of price practically impossible. Since the beginning of the year prices of iron and steel in the United States have gone up all round from 30 to 50 per cent., and yet we find that the British imports of iron and steel for the first quarter of 1899 have shown an increase of 68,378 tons, or about 56 per cent., on the imports for the corresponding period of last year. It is well known that a large part of this increase is due to orders placed at the lower prices of 1898 and only now being fulfilled. When these contracts have been worked off, as they mostly will be within the next three months, it is to be presumed that our large import business of to-day will slacken and there are not wanting authorities who prophesy that for the second half of the current year our imports of iron and steel from the United States will be of no account.

The industrial situation in our own country is largely affected by the price at which iron ore can be imported in sufficient quantities. There was a fear in 1898 that we should experience an absolute scarcity of suitable ores, but it is satisfactory to find that this apprehension has so far been falsified, as our imports of ore in 1899 are the largest on record for the first quarter of a year. The figures for the first three months of the present and preceding two years, in tons, compare as follow:—1897, 1,612,988; 1898, 1,513,347; 1899, 1,790,138. The increase in 1899 is equivalent to an additional supply for the year of 1,107,164 tons, and shows that the production of hematite iron is proceeding on an unusually large scale. The increased supply, it may be added, has been almost wholly obtained from Spain. Summing up the situation of our iron and steel industries, the more prominent facts brought out by an analysis of the Board of Trade returns for the first quarter of the year are—(1) A considerable decrease of exports, and more especially of iron rails, tinplates, and bar and rod iron; (2) an unprecedented increase in our imports of iron and steel from competitive countries, and especially from Germany, Belgium and the United States; and (3) a large advance in our imports of iron ore, pointing to an augmentation of the output of pig iron, concurrently with a material decline of exports. All these features point to a home consumption that is extraordinarily large and varied. The decline in our exports would represent a decreased make of pig iron or a corresponding increase of stocks at the rate of 750,000 to 800,000 tons a year as compared with 1897. The imports of iron and steel of all kinds would represent, in terms of pig, a consumption of nearly, if not quite, a million tons of iron annually. Or the vast amount of our home demand may be illustrated in another way. The exports of pig for the first quarter of 1899 have been at the rate of 840,000 tons a year. The exports of finished or semi-finished iron and steel have been at the rate of 1,992,000 tons annually. If we add to the latter figure 10 per cent. to meet the waste of pig in conversion we have a total annual export, in terms of pig iron, of 3,031,200 tons. But the present British rate of production of pig iron is quite nine million tons a year, and our imports of iron and steel of all kinds, as already shown, are at the rate of a million tons more, giving a total of about ten million tons under all heads, from which our exports for the first quarter would only withdraw the equivalent of a little over three million tons annually, leaving nearly seven million tons for local consumption. This is, in its way, a greater marvel than the hitherto unapproached consumption of the United States, which in 1898 was at the rate of about twelve million tons. On the first blush it is difficult to make out how this immense volume of pig iron is being disposed of. Shipbuilding and other naval works will probably account for over two millions of the total. The rest is being absorbed in a multiplicity of uses—in electrical works of different descriptions, in mining, in municipal enterprises light and heavy railways, constructional operations, and so on. But it is evident that for the time being our export business is of very subordinate importance to our immense home demands.

The Central Committee of the North and North-east Lancashire Master Cotton Spinners' Association met on Tuesday in the offices of the Association, Exchange-street, to consider the application sent from the Northern Countries Operative Weavers' Amalgamated Association—in accordance with the resolution passed at Preston on Saturday—for a meeting of the Joint Committee of the two Associations to discuss the request by the operatives for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages. The Central Committee agreed to hold the meeting under the rules of the Joint Committee, and it will accordingly be held on Tuesday next in Manchester. This is as anticipated in our impression of Monday. Six representatives from each side—will attend the meeting, and the question at issue will no doubt be fully discussed.

Attempts were again made yesterday to forecast the result of the proceedings of the Joint Committee, and there was a circulation of rumours that the North and North-east Lancashire employers had practically decided to refuse the application of the operatives. Such a decision would, of course, cause a strike. These rumours were the subject of discussion amongst those engaged in several departments of the cotton industry, and it is therefore necessary to point out that the employers have not as yet in any way decided upon their course of action with regard to the application of the operatives. The opinions of the members of their Association in the various centres with regard to the claim of the operatives must be first ascertained. Meanwhile the Executive or Central Committee of the Northern Counties Operative Weavers' Amalgamated Association have under consideration the various matters that will require to be dealt with in the event of the declaration of a strike. A meeting of the Committee was held yesterday in Manchester, and a series of meetings of the operatives was arranged in the districts not included in the area of the possible dispute. These will be held for the purpose of organising support for so many of the operative weavers as may leave work in any endeavour to enforce the demand for an advance of wages. The reports from all the weaving districts show that the determination of the operatives to support the claim sent in on their behalf by their Committee has increased rather than diminished. The publication of the result of the ballot on the question whether a strike should be declared to enforce the demand has brought about practical unanimity on the part of the operatives in favour of their organised programme. Their Committee, however, will no doubt be prepared to discuss at the Joint Conference counter-proposals from the employers. A statement of the position as viewed from either side will probably be published as soon as the time is deemed opportune.

The report of the North German Lloyd's Steamship Company states that although the share capital of the Company was raised a year ago from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000 and the new shares participate in the dividend for 1898 the directors have nevertheless been enabled to raise the distribution from 5 to 7 per cent, with increased appropriations to the depreciation and other accounts. The net profits show an increase of £178,500. An unfavourable influence on the earnings of the Company, it is remarked, was that of the advance in coal prices which resulted from the strike in the South Wales coal mining industry. The war between the United States and Spain was also an adverse condition, but some compensation was obtained from the employment of the Company's vessels in the transport of the Spanish troops back to Spain.

A special meeting of Welsh tinplate manufacturers was held at Swansea on Monday to consider principles of a trade alliance similar to the scheme introduced by Mr. E. J. Smith, of Birmingham, in other parts of the country. It was unanimously decided to from an association of tinplate manufacturers for mutual protection and the control of wages. About 250 mills out of 300 were represented.

The American "Railway Age" estimates that the new railway construction in the United States this year will reach 5,000 miles; already 4,000 miles are actually in process of construction, or have been contracted for. The new mileage, it is added, will involve the investment of dol. 150,000,000, or say £30,000,000. The estimate for 1899 is in excess of the actual construction of the last two years combined, the total for 1898 having been slightly over 3,000 miles and for 1897 less than 1,900 miles. We must go back to 1890, when 5,329 miles of new railway were constructed in the United States, to find a year equalling the estimate for 1899. The figures are still small in comparison with the railway building of earlier years, but the increase will of course have an important bearing on the interests of the steel rolling mills, especially considering the increased uses to which steel is now being put in other directions.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	18	9	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	6	7	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	4	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	18	3	34
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	3	12
G Mahim and Worli	11	5	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	26	40
Total	65	58	174
Total plague deaths to date	45,783	39,876	
Same date, last year 1898	72	17	105

BANDORA.

There was one attack and 2 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Sunday; and one attack and one death on Monday.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR BEATTY, A. M. C., retires from the service shortly.

The services of Major Windle, A. M. C., have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government for plague duty.

Colonel J. L. Fagan, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

Captain Bingley, 7th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Attache, Army Headquarters.

AN ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A SHORT while ago, Mr. William Rutherford, a merchant, asked Mr. L. Govindas of this city, to advance a sum of Rs. 75,000 to enable him to start a Biscuit Factory. He introduced a Mr. Gilpin to Mr. Govindas as the Agent of Messrs. Thomas Baker and Sons, of London, who, he said, was to provide the necessary machinery for the biscuit business. Negotiations proceeded for some time and eventually Mr. Govindas agreed to provide the funds if Mr. Rutherford would indemnify him against any loss that might arise by giving him security to the extent of Rs. 3,000. Mr. Rutherford, it is alleged, agreed to this, and on the following day produced a letter of guarantee for the amount of the security required. This, however, did not meet with the approval of Mr. Govindas, who asked for more tangible security, and as this was not forthcoming, the matter was dropped. One evening, about three weeks ago, Mr. Rutherford called on Mr. Govindas, and as they were all leaving the place at the same time, Mr. Rutherford asked Mr. Govindas to drive him as far his hotel; but as the latter was not going so far, but only to the Marina, he offered to drive him there. Mr. Rutherford accepted the offer and he, Mr. Govindas, and Mr. Ramiah Naidu, the latter's Manager, got into the carriage and drove away. At the Marina, Mr. Govindas, who always carried an assortment of fruit with him in his carriage, helped himself to an apple, while his Manager offered Mr. Rutherford an orange. The latter, it is said, had no sooner partaken of a portion of the orange than he lost his temper, tucked his sleeves up and prepared to offer violence, after which he went away. Mr. Rutherford, it was alleged, grew sick after partaking of the orange and had to call in medical aid. On the following morning District Inspector Bradbury and Inspector Smithers called upon Mr. Govindas and interviewed him, a charge having been laid against him, which was apparently to the effect that the orange which had been given to Mr. Rutherford had been previously medicated. A portion of the orange and a handkerchief which Mr. Rutherford had used to wipe his mouth with were sent by the Police to the Chemical Examiner for analysis but that officer reported that he was unable to find any trace of poisonous matter in either of them. We understand that the Police have dropped the case, and that Mr. Rutherford has left Madras.—*Madras Mail.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A GENERAL meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presiding.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The first business was the election of a member of the Standing Committee in the place of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, who resigned his seat on his being elected President of the Corporation.

Three scrutineers being appointed, the election was proceeded with, the two candidates for the vacancy being Mr. A. F. Unwalla and Mr. Mir Aun Ali.

The result of the scrutiny was announced later on to be as follows: Mr. A. F. Unwalla, 17 votes; Mir Aun Ali, 30 votes. The chairman declared Mr. Aun Ali to be duly elected a member of the Standing Committee.

THE LATE MR. ROUGHTON.

The Corporation recorded letter from Mrs. Roughton, stating: "Will you kindly convey to the Standing Committee of the Corporation and the Municipal Corporation my sincere thanks for their resolutions and kind sympathy with me in my bereavement?"

THE LATE MR. DOST MAHOMED.

The Corporation recorded letter from Mrs. Dost Mahomed, thanking the Corporation for their expression of sympathy on the death of Mr. Dost Mahomed, a member of the Corporation.

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S CURATIVE SERUM.

The Corporation considered reports from the Extra Assistant Health Officer and the Chief Medical Officer, Mahratta Hospital, showing the results obtained with Professor Lustig's serum (as prepared by Dr. Galliotti) at the Arthur Road and Mahratta Hospitals. The reports have already appeared in these columns.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, the experiments should be continued for six weeks. He said that the results were not, as far as they had gone, very satisfactory. He hoped, however, that during the next six weeks the results would show some grounds for continuing the experiments.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that he was informed that the results of April were much more favourable than the results of February and March. The results were about 25 per cent. better than in the case of ordinary treatment. He thought that they would have better results hereafter, and the experiments had better therefore be continued.

Dr. Cowasjee observed that the type of plague as it prevailed at present was far more mild than it was before.

The Hon. Mr. Metha was of opinion that the period of six weeks was not sufficient for experiments of such an important character. He moved an amendment to the effect that the reports be recorded, and that in the opinion of the Corporation experiments with the serum should be continued for a much longer period.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha seconded the amendment.

Dr. Dinshaw Master was also of opinion that the experiments should be continued for a longer period.

Dr. Katrak explained why the Standing Committee fixed the period at six weeks.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra having replied on the debate, the Hon. Mr. Mehta's amendment was put to the vote and carried by a majority.

INSANITARY HOUSES.

Dr. Katrak proposed that the following letter from the Commissioner be recorded:—

"With reference to the Corporation's resolution, No. 10576, dated the 16th ultimo, I have the honour to state that the undermentioned establishment is at present engaged to survey insanitary buildings in the city:—

1 Special Assistant Engineer	Rs. 400	per month.
1 do. do.	" 250	do.
2 Inspectors on Rs. 125 each	" 250	do.
13 do. Rs. 100 each	" 1,300	do.
28 Laskars at Rs. 10 each	" 280	do.
Total	Rs. 2,480	per month.

This establishment is not employed solely on the work of survey, but is required—(1) to draw up the notices, (2) to scrutinize the plans submitted by the owners of the buildings for their improvement or (3) to affix notices on the buildings in which action is taken for giving effect to the requirements of the Engineering Department, (4) to report on proposals received from the owners of houses, (5) to explain personally to the parties the works required to be done, and (6) to supervise the works of improvements when in progress and to attend to all other sundry works in connection with the improvement of houses. Each building is carefully inspected, the size of each room measured, and the means and extent of its ventilation is determined. Note are also taken of sanitary and other defects before the Executive Engineer issues notices. The accompanying statement gives the details of the total number of buildings in each ward and other particulars required by the Corporation."

In the course of the debate, it was pointed out that the Commissioner should take into his kind consideration the cases of those poor landlords who would rather let their houses be destroyed than effect improvements, which would be a burden they could ill bear at the present time.

The proposition was, after some discussion carried.

THE LATE MR. S. S. BENGALLEE'S STATUE.

The Corporation considered letter from the Commissioner, forwarding copies of correspondence on the subject of a site for the statue of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee, C. I. E., and requesting to be favoured with their opinion for communication to Government. The correspondence has already appeared in these columns.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation did not think that the statue of the late Mr. Bengallee should be placed in the railed in space in front of the Municipal Office. He said that Mr. Bengallee was an eminent citizen of the day, who rendered signal services to the city. As Mr. Bengallee's services lay more in the direction of education than to the municipality, his statue had better be placed in the University Garden than in the railed in space, which must be reserved for some person who had rendered signal services to the Municipality.

Dr. Underwood seconded the motion.

Dr. Cowasjee expressed his surprise that the Government should show their willingness to grant the site for Mr. Bengallee's statue, when Mr. Acworth, their late Commissioner, emphatically told him when he suggested that the space might be allotted for Dr. Blaney's statue, that it was reserved for Royalty or some eminent person.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said that old members of the Corporation were probably aware that no citizen of Bombay had done more for the sanitation of the city and for the granting by Government of the present Municipal constitution than Mr. Bengallee as a member of the Bench of Justices. It was due to the presonal exertion and influence of the late Mr. Bengallee in conjunction with the late lamented Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, the Tribane of the People, that the present constitution was granted to them by the Government. If therefore, there was one statue more than another which should find its place in the close vicinity of the Municipality, it was that of the late Mr. Bengallee. He moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation were of opinion that the railed-in space in front of the Municipal Office be used for the purpose of erecting Mr. Bengallee's statue.

Mr. Aun Ali seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin appealed to Mr. Kabraji not to divide the house on such a delicate question.

Mr. S. D. Khote said that the proper place for the statue was the space opposite the Municipal Hall. Mr. Bengallee's statue should be placed in a more prominent position than the University Gardens.

The Hon. D. Bhalchandra having replied on the debate, Mr. Kabraji's amendment was put to the vote and lost, eleven members voting for and eighteen against it.

The original proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

The consideration of the reports, from the Executive Engineer and Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, respectively, who have recorded their opinions on Mr. Baldwin Latham's criticism of the Bombay Drainage system, was, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, postponed till the next monthly meeting.

VITAL STATISTICS.

On the motion of Dr. Dadachanji it was resolved (a) that with a view to obtain an accurate compilation of vital statistics, the Corporation thinks it desirable that the unit of registration in each ward should be the smallest practically obtainable; (b) that the Commissioner be requested to suggest ways and means to carry out this object.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

THE Anakapalle correspondent of the "East Coast News" states that recently a marriage was celebrated in Govada, in a Brahmin household, in which the bride was aged two years and a few months and was "not in a position to speak well, and thus able to understand who is her husband," and the bridegroom was about 10 or 12. "It will be more interesting news indeed to hear that the father of the bride got a profit of Rs. 500 in the bargain by the sale of his daughter. Before the child becomes a girl or a woman it will be nearly 12 or 15 years, and if in the interval any accident happens to the bride, the bridegroom will have to forego the biggest sum of Rs. 500 in addition to an additional expense of getting himself married again. It is high time," adds the correspondent, "that such things as taking money . . . were put down with an iron hand. It would be well in the interests of humanity that a law should be made in this country also, and infant marriages below a certain age should be made penal like that of the Mysore Government."

OPIUM SPECULATION IN SURAT.

SEVENTY-FIVE PERSONS ARRESTED.

THE mania for opium speculation has been so rife here, writes a Surat correspondent, who is responsible for what follows, that young or old, rich or poor, all equally indulge in it without the least reserve. Once a hue and cry was raised that this sort of speculation would be taken equivalent to gambling, and persons speculating in this fashion would be arrested. The people, instead of then being any way put about, at once went to law, and invited the opinion of a leading Bombay counsel on the subject. Happily for them, the learned authority at Bombay set their hearts at ease by expressing an opinion that this speculation could not be called gambling and that law could not punish them any way. This incited people to plunge into it all the more. Many are said to have disencumbered themselves of their property in business, and a few are said to have actually gone mad over it. This alarming state of affairs at last called for the attention of Government, whose hand was needed to save the people, in spite of themselves.

Accordingly, Mr. Motilal, the police inspector, the other day obtained from the City Magistrate warrants to arrest such persons as were found speculating in this fashion; and about seven o'clock, last Friday evening, there was quite an excitement in the Sutta-Bazaar. With a large party of police, Mr. Motilal suddenly put in his appearance, and approached the Bazaar. The sight of the police soon attracted the notice of the speculators. The police advancing a little, and encircling all who were standing in their midst, soon began to clap their hands upon all that came by, whether they be children or grown-up persons, fruit vendors or speculators, or passers-by or inmates of the houses in that locality. Consternation thus ensued and there was a sudden and violent rush to get out. The crowd of speculators came down rolling on each other, and what with pushing and pulling on one side, and jerks on the other, knocked many a person mercilessly down, and made their way by running over their bodies. Many are said to have injured themselves in their frantic efforts to escape, and not a few are said to have lost their caps, turbans, esc., in the hurry and confusion of the hour. Some of these 'sutta' shopkeepers are known to have left their things as they were in their shops, and run off as fast as their feet could carry them. But a watch was soon kept at all the turnings of this street to prevent persons from escaping. In all 120 persons were arrested, of whom about fifty were set free at midnight, and the rest were afterwards liberated on bail. Some ledgers as well as the sum of Rs. 1,000 in cash also fell into the hands of the police.

The news soon spread all over the city, and the people from various quarters came running to the spot. But nobody could get an entrance into the street, as all communication between the Sutta-Bazaar and its adjoining streets and lanes was stopped. The people thus of their own accord involved themselves as well as the police in trouble. Proceedings have been instituted against them, in the court of the City Magistrate, and the hearing of it has been postponed to the 13th of this month. Whatever turn the trial takes, this is certain that either the police or the speculators will have the case eventually decided for by the High Court. It is also reported that, on the night following the arrest of these seventy-five persons, there was an exodus from this place of such speculators as had escaped from the hands of the police. They were about 150 in all who left for Bombay by the mail train. An additional carriage had to be attached at the railway station, to accommodate this unusually large number of passengers.

THE OLDEST EUROPEAN RESIDENT IN INDIA.

A CASUAL reference in our issue of the 27th ultimo to a claim put forward in the *Englishman* by "J. F. M." to his possibly being the oldest European resident in India has elicited a number of most interesting facts from other claimants to this distinction. Several letters on the subject have already appeared in our columns, and we to-day publish the latest addition to our collection. "J. F. M.," who came to the country sixty years ago, has spent nearly forty-five years on the plains, but fifteen years have been passed out of India and two months on the hills. Compared with "J. B. H.," whose letter appeared yesterday, and who has attained the ripe age of 89 years and 2 months, of which upwards of sixty-eight years have been spent continuously in the Madras Presidency, our Calcutta friend is a mere "griffin." Major-General Henry Rhodes Morgan has been in India since 1842, without a break, a period of fifty-seven years, and the Reverend Dr. Downie cited the case, the other day, of the Reverend D. L. Brayton, of the American Baptist Mission of Rangoon, who has put in something like fifty-seven years of actual residence in India. Then, again, Pensioned Sergeant-Major William Seaman, of the Royal Horse Artillery, a grand old veteran of 81, has put in 63 years of residence in India, including one furlough of two years to England, or a net period of Indian residence of 61 years. Like "J.B.H.," Sergeant-Major Seaman and many other worthy veterans have found the climate of Bangalore conducive to longevity and good health. Sergeant Wilby, for instance, of Bangalore, to whom our correspondent "J.B." specially refers to-day, is another splendid example of "oldest European." The original question asked in the *Englishman* has not attracted nearly so much notice in Bengal as it has in Madras, in fact it appears to have awakened no interest whatever; but perhaps oldest "Europeans" up there have no records. Poor "J.F.M." is at any rate, hopelessly "out of it."—*Madras Mail.*

THE JHANSI DACOITIES.

WE have received the following further details of the fight with dacoits in the Jhansi district. Information was received by the thanadar of Talbehat that five proclaimed dacoits were in hiding about six miles to the east. Mr. Richardson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, came up to Talbehat from Lalitpur with twenty-five or thirty armed police. Mr. Goad with more police, arrived later from Jhansi, but in the meanwhile Mr. Richardson, having heard that the dacoits were starting on a plundering expedition, pushed on to the village. There he found that they had taken up a strong position on the side of a hill under an overhanging rock which protected their rear, whilst in front of them and on either flank was a rocky hillside covered with bushes, and beyond it an open plain. It was impossible to dislodge the dacoits from a distance owing to the short range of the police weapons. Mr. Richardson, trying to get up to the position, was met by a discharge which nearly cost him his life. On Mr. Goad's arrival the two officers reconnoitred the position, and at this point a constable, who was between them, was wounded by a shot from a distance of 200 yards. It was then arranged that Mr. Goad and his force should attack in front, whilst Mr. Richardson and his men went round and came down from the top of the hill. Both these officers charged home, the dacoits having meanwhile moved to a position just above their original one. In each case the police hung back, and left their officers to their fate. Shots were exchanged at a few paces, and Mr. Goad killed one of the dacoits with a shot from a Mauser pistol. In a second attack each officer was accompained by one man. The man with Mr. Richardson was shot dead, and the man with Mr. Goad was wounded. Another constable, who had been sitting on a rock in a position of fancied safety, was also killed before the dacoits changed their position. Another dacoit was mortally wounded, and a third wounded. Having lost two of their number, and a third being wounded, the dacoits got back into a corner in the rock where, on Mr. Goad summoning them to surrender, they agreed to do so if firing ceased. Nevertheless, one of them treacherously fired at him as he advanced, but fortunately missed. They then laid down their arms. Mr. Goad was wounded in his first charge by a bullet which hit him on the ear—a very narrow escape. Both he and Mr. Richardson appear to have behaved with the greatest bravery. The conduct of the rest of the police will, of course, form the subject of official inquiry. This is the second occasion on which Mr. Richardson has had a narrow escape, as, in November last, it was only his quickness with his trigger which enabled him to forestall another dacoit, who had covered him with his gun.—*Pioneer.*

INDIA AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

CUSTOMS CIRCULAR.

A NOTIFICATION by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated the 22nd April 1899, reads as follows:—

In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt goods, the produce of Native Sates in India, which, after being exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 are returned to India, and which, if produced or manufactured in British India, might under the proviso to section 25 of the said Act, be admitted without payment of duty, from the whole of the customs duty, if any, leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII. of 1894, as amended by III of 1896).

THE RAILWAY DISPUTE.

THE TRAIN SERVICE IMPROVING.

RUMOURED COLLISION BETWEEN GOODS TRAINS.

THE strike of the signallers employed by the G. I. P. Railway Company still continues. So far as the men are concerned, there is no change and very little to record, but it is pleasing to receive official information that the dislocation of traffic is not acute, and it is confidently anticipated that within 24 hours the trains will be running practically to time. The local service is keeping good time, as if nothing unusual had occurred, and it speaks volumes for the energy of the Railway officials that not a single local passenger train has been cancelled, and while the service is not distinguished by that punctuality which is the invariable rule, the trains are only a few minutes behind time. The goods traffic is continued from Bori Bunder, and goods-trains are arriving from distant places.

At the present time the average daily goods traffic on the system was 600 waggons, bearing 6,000 tons. The goods had not been nearly so seriously blocked as was the case during the strike of coolies. A large number of the strikers, it is stated, purposely allowed public and railway messages to accumulate prior to leaving work and had employed their time in communicating with each other. When the substitutes took charge of the deserted instruments they found such an enormous mass of delayed matter waiting that it took nineteen hours before they were clear.

The Madras mail arrived yesterday over eleven hours late. It was worked through on the pilot system, and the delay occurred between Poona and Raichore. The Calcutta mail, via Nagpur, arrived only one hour and a-half behind time. This train was worked on a different system—the longer section blocks. Generally speaking, the company find no difficulty with their traffic between Bombay and the Ghauts. For instance, the special or "husbands'" train from Lanowli on Monday morning arrived at Bombay only fifteen minutes behind time. The line is also working well between Bhusawal and Igatpuri. The single line between Jubbulpore and Khandwa is causing all the trouble. There is, however, no train service between Bhusawal and Igatpuri, and a special train was run yesterday morning which brought in all passengers between Bhusawal and Bombay. It was timed to arrive at 9-25 a.m., and the train steamed in about one hour late.

Considerable misapprehension exists, and reports have been circulated as to the ability of the military operators who have been sent by Government to fill the vacant places at the Morse instrument. It is said the railway men know one system, and the military signallers have learned another. In the Morse system there is the closed circuit and the open circuit, and the soldiers have been drilled chiefly in the closed circuit. The railway signallers know both, and it is quite inaccurate to suggest that the military substitutes are deficient in knowledge in respect to the use of the instrument for railway purposes. It is interesting to know that the single line between Jubbulpore and Khundwa, which is causing the delays, is receiving special attention from the railway officials. The Deputy Traffic Manager and a staff of competent signallers have left for that section, and within twelve hours the means of communication will be established, and thus the delays which have arisen in the running of the Madras mail will gradually disappear. Signallers from various parts of India keep arriving, and efficient substitutes have also been sent from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, and military signallers are coming from Mhow to Khandwa. On the south side—from Raichore to Lanowli the block section system is to be introduced.

THE MEN FIRM.

Mr. Dixit, the solicitor, acting for the Signallers' Association, told our representative yesterday morning that so far as his information went it was not true any of the men who sent in their resignations had asked permission to withdraw the notice and to be taken on again by the company. As regards Bombay, he is absolutely certain not one man has made such an application. Further, he said that on Sunday night telegrams were received from the districts of Poona, Harda, Sholapore, and Bhusawal, which represent about four hundred of the strikers, to say that the men were determined and safe.

With reference to the signallers being turned out of houses, Mr. Wenden says the buildings are the property of the company, who allow the signallers to occupy them rent free on condition they perform certain services. When a man ceases to perform those services, his right to occupy the tenement also ceased. Besides, the company could not allow men who were not in their employ to live in buildings, which were part and parcel of the station buildings, where they could gain access to the instruments. The safety of the travelling public was in their hands, and the company did not intend allowing anything to remain in such a manner as to create alarm among those people who had to use the line. Mr. Dixit wrote to the company yesterday stating that when the signallers left Victoria Station the company took over the books and instruments, and asked if the company had done the same throughout their system. Mr. Wenden explained that this was impossible considering the shortness of notice and the fact that the strike had dislocated traffic and so prevented the necessary officials being sent to all the stations affected over the 1,500 miles of railway. The company are only too anxious to get the books and telegraph instruments taken over, and the work is being pushed on with such rapidity as circumstances will permit. Our representative was informed by Mr. Wenden that the position of the company was daily becoming stronger, and that they intended to hold out. The men had not approached the company, and the company certainly were not going to approach the men.

Discussing some of the men's demands, he said they were most unreasonable. In reference to water allowance, he stated over the whole 1,500 miles of railway there were not a dozen places where any difficulty existed as to a water-supply. Again, with reference to the wholesale reduction of hours, from 12 to 8 hours, he admitted that the company found the chief cause of the detention of traffic was through the signalmen going to sleep at their posts when they had nothing to do. When the time arrived for the next train to approach, much time was lost in getting them awake to answer the call. In many of the stations the men did not perform three hours of solid work per day, and certainly did not do as much as the clerks in his office.

Mr. Dixit on the other hand, says these men have to perform the duty of signallers and work also as night station-masters.

THE PROVIDENT FUND

"The following appeared in a contemporary:—Among all classes of employes the Provident Fund on the G. I. P. appears to be a great source of dissatisfaction. They say that 5 per cent. of each man's pay is cut for this fund. The company are supposed to give interest of 3 per cent. on the total subscriptions, which go on as long as a man remains in the service. When he leaves, if not dismissed, he can draw all that he has put into the fund, with the interest named, and a small addition made by the railway. For the past two years, however, the administration of the money is said to have been exceedingly bad. The company having the right to invest it have done so, with the result that not only has there been no interest and no contribution, but the sum invested has been decreased. In this way a man's contribution of, say, of Rs. 72 a year has been reduced to Rs 35, and he has lost Rs 37 of his company in-force-savings. This, in the interest of those whom they serve, they would not object to so much, were it not for the fact that the earnings on the system have increased—this year by seventy-two lakhs, and still a decrease on the Provident Fund of 1 1-4 per cent. is declared. They wish that the balance-sheets should be more regularly issued, and that they be given a fair opportunity of knowing what has been done with their money. The example cited is said to be only a small instance of the losses sustained. Where pay is higher the diminution of individual savings is stated to be of a very serious character, and this does not tend to make that good feeling between the employers and employès which would guarantee to the former the heartiest sympathy of the latter in whatever distress or difficulty they may be in.

The actual facts are directly in contradiction to the above statement, which is misleading, not to say without foundation. Mr. Wenden, the Acting Agent, in the course of an interview, explained that the object of the company in regard to the Provident Fund was to assist their employes to save up as much money as possible for old age. The principle upon which the company assisted the fund depended upon the prosperity of the year's working, that is to say, when the traffic was great the greater would be the assistance of the company, and when the traffic was not prosperous neither was the fund so well off. The management of the fund is invested in a committee composed of the chief officials of the company, who regarded themselves, very properly, as trustees, and the assets of the fund were invested only in those securities which are recognised as safe investments for trust monies. The largest portion by far of the assets of the fund are invested in Government paper, which is about the safest security it is possible to get in India. The accounts of the funds being in rupees, all its securities are on a rupee basis. Of course, Government paper fluctuates considerably, and like all properly managed business the assets are re-valued once per year. The result is that there is either an addition or deduction from the value of the funds according to the value of its securities on December 31st. It has happened that on Dec. 31st, the year which has closed, the company's contribution has been either *nil* or very small, it being understood that the company has strictly kept its undertaking in accordance with the conditions under which it agreed to assist the funds. Further, it has happened that in the same year, quite as a natural sequence, that Government securities were also at a very low price. In consequence of these influences, the smallness of the company's contribution and the low price of Government securities, the accounts of members have been lower, and swallowed up even the interest and subscriptions. This paper loss only becomes real to those who leave the service the year following this period of bad trade, whereas if a man left the service following a year when the contribution was large and Government security high, his gain would be so much the greater. But not only the members of the fund suffer in such times of depression; every person who has investments in Government securities suffers loss too. Mr. Wenden concluded by saying the men were never satisfied, and they always wanted to be in the position of losing nothing and gaining everything.

LATEST NEWS.

The company have not made any approaches to the men, nor have the men's leaders opened up any negociations with the company with regard to a satisfactory termination of the dispute. The men at Bombay report that the information which has reached them is to the effect that the traffic as far as the Ghauts is fairly good, but between Jubbulpore and Khandwa it is practically *nil*. The General Secretary of the Signallers' Association has wired to Mr. Dixit that an up-country official is threatening a number of men with prosecution for leaving their appointments without proper notice—as he alleges. Yesterday morning an anonymous letter came in, enclosing a currency note, in which the writer asked that it might go towards the fund for assisting the men. Other donations have also come in.

The latest information which the men have received is that a collision occurred between two goods trains, last night, at Diksal, near Poona; but this has been denied.

Mr. Wenden, yesterday, said, in reply to the above rumour, that it was absolutely untrue, and could only have been set afoot with bad intention.

COLLISION NARROWLY AVOIDED.

STATION-MASTERS ARRESTED.

POONA, MAY 8.

The railway strike is still in progress. The mail train arrived twelve hours late. The station-masters at Kurkulla were arrested, brought to Poona last night, and charged with causing obstruction to the traffic. They proceeded with their work some hours, then suddenly stopped at the time the train was approaching, narrowly resulting in a collision between two passenger trains. A delay of fifty minutes occurred. The station-masters will be placed before the District Magistrate. They have been enlarged on bail offered by a wealthy Brahmin merchant.

Smaller stations on the line are now closed, and the stations placed in charge of the police. The block system is practically complete between Poona and Bombay, and will probably be so between Poona and Sholapur to-morrow.

LATER.

The trains, though still late through being run with caution, are working satisfactorily. The block working has been quite established between Poona and Dhond, and Poona and Lanowli. The afternoon train from Bombay arrived forty minutes late. Two goods trains were despatched this afternoon, and by to-morrow night it is hoped that general traffic will be restored to its normal condition. Some small local stations were re-opened this evening.

BHUSAWAL.

A Bhusawal correspondent wires:—Goods traffic has been almost suspended. The railway authorities are trying their best to cope with the difficulty and enlisting new hands for help on a promise of good pay. Of the old staff the head signaller and his assistant are the only persons to be seen in the telegraph office. Bhusawal station is quiet and gloomy. A signaller at Nargaon station, it is stated, was kept in police custody about 15 minutes for coming out of his quarters, which happened to be on the platform. It is said that the signaller intends taking some legal steps in the matter. The situation is rather ominous. The disappointed staff is firm and does not intend resuming work until their grievances are redressed. It would, I hope, be admitted on all hands that the behaviour of the men on strike has been admirably decent and orderly. In the "Bombay Gazette" of 6th several things have been mis-stated and several omitted. The last strike of guards was exclusively of Europeans and Eurasians, and it was without any previous notice to the company.

A Secunderabad telegram says:—200 military signallers were applied for from this garrison by the G. I. P. Railway Company, and a special train is held in readiness to convey them to Bombay. Further instructions, however, are awaited from Bombay.

THE Government of India have had before them for some time an offer from the Chiefs of Maler Kotla and Jind for the construction of a line of railway from Ludhiana due south to Jakhod on the Patiala railway. In fact the line figures on the railway map of 1893 among railways "sanctioned and under construction." For some reason or an other, however, the offer does not appear to have been definitely closed with, and the 40 lakhs which the two States are prepared to spend have been hanging in the air. We understand that the Government is now about to conclude arrangements for the starting of the work on the basis of the same terms as were granted in the case of the Patiala railway.

WE regret to have to record a fatal termination to the serious riding accident, which, it may be remembered, occurred at Monghyr on the 17th April, to Mr. H. E. Lawrence, I. C. S. About a dozen riders were out after a jackal and Mr. Lawrence was one of the party. He was unfortunately short sighted and in the heat of the chase rode into a tree, with a branch of which his head came in violent contact, throwing him backwards and injuring the spine. A stretcher was got on the spot and Mr. Lawrence war carried to Mr. Marriott's house. Captain Rogers, the Civil Surgeon attended, and Dr. Charles was summoned from Calcutta. It was found that the spine had received severe injuries. Physical pain, however, there was none, as the patient became paralysed from the neck downwards. Two nurses from Calcutta nursed him day and night, and everything that skill could do was done; but the case was a hopeless one from the first. Mr. Lawrence was conscious to the last and bore himself with great courage. He was in his twenty-fifth year, having only recently joined the Civil Service, and came from Bristol where his father is a clergyman. The Courts were closed on the 3rd inst. as a mark of respect.

ADMINISTERING STUPEFYING DRUGS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Hurst charged Narayen Govind and Bheemabai, a Hindoo woman, with administering a stupefying drug to Ladoo, a Hindoo woman and her daughter Bhickoo. The accused were further charged with stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 118 from the person of Ladoo and also abetting each other in the commission of the offence. The facts of the case were these. On the morning of the 4th February accused Bheema, who is a woman, went to the Empress Mill at Chinchpoogly in search of employment. There she met complainant Ladoo, who had been employed as a naikin in the Mill. Bheema asked Ladoo if she could find any employment for her. This was given her for a day only. Later in the day she requested Ladoo to allow her to reside with her and the latter agreed to do so. On the following day the first accused Narayen called at the house and after staying there for about an hour, left. Two days after Narayen again paid a visit to Bheema, this time bringing with him a bottle of country liquor. They all partook of the liquor and in the evening Narayen proposed that they all should go to a theatre at Grant Road. All agreed to the proposal and complainant Ladoo, her daughter Bhickoo and the two accused, Narayen and Bheema, started on foot. On the way the party called at a liquor shop at the corner of first Pinjrapole Lane. Here they all had some liquor and left. They proceeded as far as a place opposite the Falkland Road Police Chowkey, where Narayen hired a reckla. They all got in that carriage and drove to Tardeo, where the two accused Narayen and Bheema got down. Narayen paid the reckla driver his fare and directed him to convey the complainant Ladoo and her daughter to Chichpoogly. While the vehicle was passing by the hay stacks on Clark Road, the driver turned round and to his surprise found that the girl Bhickoo had disappeared from the carriage, and her mother Ladoo was lying in an unconscious state. The driver drove to the Jacob Circle Police Station and reported the matter to a European Police Officer. The latter had Ladoo removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for treatment. The same night while Inspector Cordeaux was going on his usual rounds, he found the girl Bhickoo lying unconscious on the Tardeo Road, near Mahaluxmee. The girl was also taken to the J. J. Hospital. On examination at the Hospital, it was ascertained that the mother and daughter had been suffering from the effects of *dhatura* poisoning. When she came to herself, Ladoo stated that she had been robbed of her ornaments of the value of Rs. 118, which she had on her person. She further stated that only one ornament of the value of Rs. 18 belonged to her, while the remainder was the property of her neighbour. The accused had since then disappeared and it was presumed that they had absconded to their native-country. Nothing was heard of them until the 2nd instant, when they were arrested at Thana by the Thana police, in consequence of the advices wired to them by the Bombay police. They were searched at Thana and ornaments of the value of Rs. 82 were found on their persons. They were brought down to Bombay, and were identified by the complainants. They also pointed out the Marwaree with whom they had pledged the rest of the ornaments. They were recovered from the Marwaree.

The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced Narayen to eighteen months' and the woman Bheema to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

SAMOA.

HERR BULOW'S DECLARATIONS.

IN the German Reichstag on April 14 the Foreign Secretary, Herr von Bulow, replying to an interpellation on the Samoan Question, said the attitude of Germany in regard to the complications arising since the Samoa Treaty might be defined as one of adherence to the legal *status* created by that treaty so long as it was unmodified by the unanimous decision of the signatory Powers, and full and unconditional maintenance of German rights In the interests of peace the German Government would find it advantageous if the Samoa Act, which had become inadequate, could be succeeded by a fresh arrangement; but so long as the treaty existed it must be loyally observed by all concerned. The letter and spirit of it required that final decisions should only be effected by the unanimous resolutions of the three Governments, and therefore Germany had allowed no doubt to remain in London and Washington that she would regard as not legally binding any changes to which she did not give her assent. The principle of necessary unanimity which his Government set up was accepted by the United States, and then also by Great Britain. The provisional Government of Mataafa having been recognised by the three Consuls, it must appear to the German Consul as the legal *status quo* until a new Government was installed by a unanimous resolution of the three Governments. Germany had neither participated in nor approved of the intervention of the British and American warships in the disputes in Samoa, but a final settlement could not be prejudiced by these local events. To bring about such a settlement Germany had proposed the despatch of a special commission, and had, after considerable difficulty obtained the assent of the other two Powers to the principle of unanimity for the decisions of the commission. The commission would take over the provisional government of the islands, and all other official personages would have to obey them. One of the tasks of the commission would be to considerwhat arrangements should be made for the future government of the islands and to report its views to the three Governments. Germany would only assent to such decisions as would not prejudice the plain rights and interests of her subjects in Samoa. Herr von Bulow expressed the belief that it would be in the highest degree reprehensible if war were kindled between three great civilised States on account of this insignificant group of islands, but it must not be forgotten that it was the duty of Germany to protect the interests of her subjects there, and that she possessed treaty rights in Samoa the maintenance of which the German nation regarded as a point of honour.

Berlin, April 17 (*Reuter*).—Since Herr von Bulow's speech in the Reichstag public feeling on the Samoa Question has considerably calmed down, and indeed may be said to have subsided altogether. No new phase is expected in the diplomatic situation until the commissioners meet. Although it is thought not improbable that difficulties may be encountered, no doubt is entertained that these will be disposed of in a friendly spirit.

Washington, April 17.—Mr. Hay to-day informed the Press that none of the three Powers had scored a victory in the arrangement of the Samoan matter, or suffered a defeat. All three Governments, he believed, were actuated by the same desire to reach a peaceable and honourable solution of a state of things which was not only most regrettable at the present time, but likely, if neglected, to go rapidly from bad to worse.

The United States cruiser Newark has been ordered to the Pacific in consequence of recent developments in Samoa.

The *Times* Berlin correspondent suggests that the reason why an endeavour is made in Germany to differentiate the attitude of Great Britain from that of the United States in regard to the Samoan Question is that Germany is at present engaged in difficult commercial negotiations with the United States, and that Chauvinist attacks on America might have awkward consequences.

Berlin, April 17.—The Pan-Germanic League has thought it necessary to attempt to wipe out the impression produced by Herr Lehr's unfortunate interpellation in the Reichstag regarding Samoa by adopting at a meeting a declaration expressing satisfaction at Herr von Bulow's statement.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at Sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bilvia.

Line Sargon Bangkok interrupted.

Cable Iloilo Bocoled interrupted.

Until further notice no paid telegrams will be booked for any railway office belonging to the Great Indian Penensular system marked G. I. P. in Guide.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 8TH OF MAY 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·681	W	3	103·6	81·1	47	...	0·99	−2·96
Sirsa	29·728	NW	5	104·3	80·6	42	?	—	..
Delhi	29·697	WNW	3	104·7	82·0	37	...	1·81	−1·32
Agra	29·714	NW	8	106·0	80·9	38	...	1·35	−0·19
Cawnpore	29·689	WNW	7	108·5	81·6	28	...	0·80	...
Allahabad	29·682	WNW	11	108·6	82·8	21	...	2·20	+0·11
Jhansi	29·736	WNW	5	107·3	85·3	37	...	1·74	+0·05
Jacobabad	29·689	Calm	3	105·4	78·1	56	..	2·05	+0·79
Karachi	29·782	W	15	90·9	79·2	77	...	0·36	−1·48
Jeypore	29·765	W	6	103·1	74·0	44	...	0·84	−0·89
Ajmere	29·774	W	9	99·9	82·0	52	...	1·33	−0·14
Deesa	29·808	NW	5	100·1	79·0	59	...	1·00	+0·45
Ahmedabad	29·823	NNW	4	103·8	80·1	58	...	0·60	...
Bhuj	29·806	WNW	16	93·3	75·4	67	...	0·23	−0·49
Jamnanar	29·821	NW	18	94·0	73·5	66	...	00·4	...
Rajkot	29·826	W	10	99·9	72·8	73	...	0·34	−0·25
Bhavnagar	29·831	N W	12	102·0	78·7	61	..	0·13	..
Veraval	29·823	NN W	13	85·6	75·3	74	...	0·35	...
Neemuch	29·800	W	M	103·5	75·0	44	...	1·03	−0·09
Indore	29·797	NW	5	01 1	73·1	49	1·10	0·63	−0·49
Saugor	29·761	WSW	7	103·3	80·1	42	...	1·13	−1·82
Jubulpore	29·741	WSW	3	103·0	79·1	33	...	0·30	−2·61
Hoshangabad	29·759	Calm	1	97·6	79·7	53	...	0·88	−1·27
Khandwa	29·802	W	6	102·2	80·1	31	...	0·61	−0·90
Raipur	29·724	WSW	5	109·0	85·0	33	...	2·06	−0·76
Nagpur	29·749	NNW	9	100·2	83·5	32	...	0·85	−2·09
Amraoti	28·788	WSW	5	105·3	77·8	54	0·08	1·94	−0·66
Akola	29·777	NW	7	106·2	83·2	27	...	1·46	−1·36
Surat	29·829	NW	3	100·7	78·1	63	...	0·18	−0·88
Malegaon	29·811	WNW	8	101·9	74·1	43	...	1·46	−0·07
Bombay	29·829	NNE	15	89·8	79·5	76	..	1·71	+0·78
Poona	29·830	WNW	9	101·0	70·4	57	...	2·79	+0·42
Ahmednagar	29·828	N	5	96·9	71·4	46	0·03	2·20	...
Aurangabad	?	NNE	8	101·0	74·2	32	...	3·10	...
Sholapur	29·766	NE	9	106·2	81·4	29	...	0 72	−2·21
Ratnagiri	29·792	NW	10	91·4	79·8	73	...	0·56	−0·37
Belgaum	29·760	NNE	13	91·8	70·2	44	...	5·26	+0·59
Goa	29·798	N	15	88·0	81·4	78	...	1·46	...
Karwar	29·793	W	7	88·3	77·5	79	..	8·22	+4·98
Mangalore	29·811	Calm	4	91·3	80·4	74	...	15·81	+10·62
Calicut	29·806	Calm	13	91·2	79·5	76	...	29·51	+18·32
Cochin	29·813	NNE	—	92·5	79·1	79	...	35·51	+17·45
Bangalore	29·811	WSW	7	92·3	67·8	68	...	10·03	+3·20
Secunderabad	29·784	NW	5	102·7	79·3	39	..	2·61	−1·15
Masulipatam	29·829	SSE	9	96·8	78·1	86	..	15·47	+6·67
Bellary	29·770	Calm	4	103·7	76·2	30	...	4·03	+0·44
Cuddapah	29·792	SW	L	107·3	80·9	49	..	8·43	+2·01
Madras	29·839	S	7	91·0	77·0	72	...	32·70	+11·22
Coimbatore	28·826	E	2	97·9	74·6	75	...	11·04	+2·55
Trichinopoly	29·828	Calm	5	98·6	78·3	74	...	23·77	+11·86
Negapatam	29·833	SE	13	97·0	77·9	79	...	52·19	+20·71
Colombo	29·842	SSW	8	92·0	74·5	79	0·02	39·48	−5·55
Aden	29·812	E	25	86·8	81·3	68	...	1·56	−1·58

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased over the whole of the reporting area, the fall being brisk in Sind and Mysore and at Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Surat, Ahmednagar, Indore, Ahmedabad, Ajmere and Lahore. Readings are highest in the south and lowest in the north. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds in Sind and North-West Provinces exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation while variable breezes or calms prevail over the rest of the country. The force has been fresh to strong at Karwar, Bhuj, Bhavnagar Para, Veraval, Bombay, Belgaum, Goa, Calicut and Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Allahabad and Ajmere, 14 at Karachi, Nagpur, and Sholapur and 12 at Belgaum, Akola and Khandwa.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in defect at Deesa, Rajkot, Hoshangabad and Madras, and the minimum from 4° to 9° in excess in the Punjab and at Allahabad, Jhansi, Ajmere, Saugor, Raipur, Nagpur and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Allahad, Raipur and Nagpur, and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably in Rajputana and at Neemuch and Ratnagiri, and the skies are partially clouded in Berar, on the Malabar Coast, and at Rajkot, Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Malegaon, Masulipatam, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

A few drops of rain are reported from Amraoti, Ahmednagar and Colombo.

The abnormal chart indicates that the weather on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Mangalore is slightly unsettled. Light local rain is probable in Berar and Central India.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

SUNDAY: The barometer has fallen in most places. The change has been rapid in North Bengal, slight in the Peninsula, North-West India and Lower Burma. These changes have intensified the low pressure area over North Bengal and strongly marked hot weather conditions of pressure exist. A strong west-north-westerly wind is blowing down the Gangetic plain and across Behar into the Central Bengal. Southerly winds continue on the bay coasts, blowing freshly in Saugor Island, while north-westerly to north-north-westerly winds are reported elsewhere. Scattered rain fall is reported of which the only important amounts are three inches at Sibsagar, one inch, Queta and Colombo, and over half an inch at Ahmednagar. Mean temperature generally has risen except in parts of the Peninsula and heat is greater than usual except in North Bombay Rajputana, part of the Central Provinces and of Central India and Southern half of the Peninsula. The excess is greatest and very large in Central Bengal where it amounts to ten to twelve degrees. The highest maximum is 110 degrees at Burdwan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th May, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·825
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	85·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·717
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	89·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·2
General Directions of wind*	N. NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	357

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MAY 7.

10 p.m.	82·9

MONDAY.—MAY 8.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	86·3
2 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	87·3

THE news from Singapore that the Chinese Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements has cut off his queue, and that numerous Chinese will follow his example, is, the "Saturday Review" remarks, a significant straw showing which way the wind is blowing amongst well-informed and advanced Chinese. Pig-tails originated in Manchuria, and to shave the head in the Manchu fashion, leaving a tuft of long hair four or five inches in diameter to be braided into a queue and coiled up on the back of the crown, was the sign of allegiance imposed on the Chinese some two hundred and fifty years ago by their Manchu conquerors. The custom has since been followed by all but rebels. The Taipings and other insurgents marked their rebellion by cutting off their queues and allowing the hair of their head to grow in the ancient Chinese fashion.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

GERMANY AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

WHAT DOES THE KAISER MEAN?

AN ADVOCATE FOR WAR SELECTED AS DELEGATE.

THE STRANGE CASE OF PROFESSOR V. STENGEL.

COPIES of Professor von Stengel's pamphlet, "Der Ewige Friede," have now reached London. Their perusal has created much astonishment, and some alarm. For Professor von Stengel has been selected as Count Munster's colleague, to represent the German Government at the Conference at the Hague. But the Professor is the declared advocate, not of peace, but of war. The Conference is summoned to arrive, if possible, at an international agreement to abate the crushing burden of armaments and secure a settled peace. Professor von Stengel has, in his published pamphlet now lying before us, publicly and emphatically pronounced himself as an out-and-out advocate of heavy armaments, and a scoffing unbeliever in the desirability of peace.

It is, of course, possible that the Kaiser, who knows nearly everything, may not have had time to read Professor von Stengel's manifesto. But it is hardly possible that he can desire the success of the Conference if, now that attention has been called to the Professor's views, his nomination still stands.

There are nearly fifty millions of Germans in the Empire, and there are many professors of International Law in German universities. But there is only one German university professor who has publicly sneered at the Czar's Rescript, who has eulogised war, and who has denounced the advocacy of peace. But that man of all others has been chosen as one of the delegates of the German Government at the Conference at The Hague.

But that is not all. Professor von Stengel, immediately before his selection for a seat in the International Conference, disqualified himself for the position by printing and publishing remarks defiant towards France and menacing towards the United States, discussing with remarkable freedom the probability of war between Europe and America.

In the pamphlet "Der Ewige Friede," Professor von Stengel declares that efforts to secure peace are mistaken and mischievous, especially for Germans. For, if Germans were to be convinced that peace was a desirable thing, they might become disinclined for war, "for Germans adopt ideas in practice when they admit them to be true. The French are unlike them in this respect, as also are the English, who are always talking of humanity, but are in practice often thoroughly inhuman."

Had the German Empire after the peace of Frankfort not worked so unceasingly at strengthening its military power, we should quite certainly have had a second war with France. On the other hand, it is probable that the United States would have reflected before beginning the frivolous war with Spain, had the latter been as well armed as she ought to have been.

The Germans, least of all nations, should support the fantastic aspirations of the friends of peace, for the German nation is only at the beginning. It has still to achieve its rightful position in the politics of the world.

She must both maintain and improve her position, and so needs an army. The Americans, intoxicated by success, will strive more and more to become the dominant Power, and dictate the law to Europe.

In any contest between America and Europe shall the German Empire stand peacefully on one side and bow humbly before America. Certainly not! This is already impossible, for the reason that political dominion is also economic dominion, and Germany must be politically and in a military way powerful if she does not wish to go to economic destruction.

Professor von Stengel declares that he does not know whether it is more madness or crime when perpetual peace is preached to the German nation. "Rather is it our duty to do everything to preserve and strengthen the delight in arms which has distinguished our race since it appeared in history."

The efforts of the friends of peace until the Rescript appeared were, to Professor von Stengel, merely fantastic and deserving of nothing but ridicule.

Now, however, that the autocrat of all the Russians, to the great astonishment of the whole civilised world, has come forward as the representative of this idea, the entire question has, at all events at first sight, assumed another appearance. He describes the Rescript as a "somewhat bombastically composed document," and then proceeds to demolish it. First and foremost the Holy Scriptures entirely support the idea that war is a permanent factor in the Divine ordering of the world. The Pope and Luther are in accord on this point. Their authority is confirmed by experience. Art, science, trade and industry owe much of their development to war. Many of the finest developments of poetry, painting, sculpture, and architecture would have been impossible without war. Science, especially naval science, is equally indebted to war. So is medicine (notably surgery), jurisprudence, and above all geography and the science of history. War has opened markets and increased trade, and has even created whole branches of trade and industry.

As for the contention of the Russian Emperor that the gigantic armaments of our day are a crushing burden and ruinous waste, the experience of the astounding economic progress of Germany during the last thirty years disproves that proposition. German economic progress is to be attributed to Germany's victory over France, and it can only be maintained so long as the convictions xists that Germany, owing to her armaments, will be a match for her foreign foes. From an educational point of view the necessity for universal military service is incalculable, both physically, mentally, and psychically.

The dislike to war arising from the loss of life is the result of an exaggerated individualism, and therefore it is false. Lives are lost in trade and commerce; must we then abolish mines, railways, and shipping?

All these efforts to bring about general and perpetual peace are objectless, not to say childish, and Peace Conferences, instead of attaining this end, may cause a conflict of interests and intensify instead of reconciling existing differences.

Finally, Professor von Stengel declares that no nation will arbitrate any question of vital importance, and that to propose an international agreement on the subject of disarmament is to attack the very roots of the sovereignty of individual states.

Such being the publicly declared convictions of Professor von Stengel, what can be meant by nominating him to a seat in the Conference of Peace?

In the *Petit Bleu* of Brussels there appeared the other day a communication from a high authority strongly hostile to the Conference, in which much satisfaction was expressed that the views of the Kaiser may be plainly inferred from his selection of Professor von Stengel. But the civilised world will shrink from such an imputation upon the good faith and pacific intentions of the German Emperor.

It can hardly be believed that the Kaiser has chosen such a moment to affirm his belief that England is inhuman and hypocritical; that the Americans, intoxicated with success, will menace Europe with war; that the Czar, in a bombastically composed document, has put forward a proposition objectless and childish, or that the attempt to secure a settled peace is opposed to the interests of civilisation and the welfare of mankind.

But is not that the inevitable inference which will be drawn if Professor von Stengel, after this exposure is sent to take his seat at the Conference of Peace?

THE battalions that in the ordinary course will return to England in next season's relief are the 2nd Essex, the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers and the 2nd Derbyshire. The latter will be relieved at Aden by the 2nd Royal Sussex from Sialkote. The battalions to arrive in India are the 1st Leicestershire from Natal, the 1st Essex and 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers.

A SCOTCH LADY, says a correspondent, was driving out one day in Manila when an insurrectionary movement broke out. An American soldier stepped up, stopped the carriage, and demanded it. The lady straightened up:—"I'll no give up ma carriage." "But you must, Madame, we want it to go to the front." "But I'll no get out." One of the soldiers caught her by the arm to force, " her to get out.)" I'll gie you a slap i' the face;" and she suited the action to the word. The men all laughed. They said:—"Very well, Madame you can go"; and ever since she has been saluted by all the Americans.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE KOWLUNG EXTENSION.

A POLICE party under Captain May were attacked on April 14 in the Kowlung extension territory, and the mat-shed accommodation for the troops was again burned. On Saturday the torpedo-boat destroyer Fame, with 100 men of the Hong Kong Regiment, proceeded to the new territory, and found over 1,000 uniformed Chinese soldiers posted on the hills. The Chinese opened fire with guns and rifles, but did no damage. After the Fame had shelled the assailants the troops fired a volley and charged, whereupon the Chinese bolted. General Gascoigne left Hong Kong for Tolo harbour with a detachment of the Welsh Fusiliers.

The British Government has acceded to the Chinese request for six months' delay to make the necessary arrangements for the removal of the Maritime Customs stations beyond the Kowlung territory.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on April 17:—

To-day, at the time appointed originally for hoisting the British flag, a horde of Chinese appeared on the heights overlooking the camp at Tai-po-fu. General Gascoigne disposed his troops, to the number of 200, to receive the attack. The Chinese opened fire with jingalls and ancient artillery at 4,000 yards. The seven-pounder guns of the Sikh Artillery, posted on a neighbouring crest, fired shrapnel, while two companies of the Hong Kong Regiment, one skirmishing and the other in support advanced to turn the flank of the Chinese. The Chinese bolted, and the companies of the Hong Kong Regiment followed for three miles without coming to close quarters. As the Chinese retreated they burned the villages. The camp will be advanced three miles to-morrow. The villages are totally deserted the inhabitants having retired into Chinese territory. It is stated that 6,000 Chinese under arms invaded the district and obtained native militia uniforms.

The Customs to-day withdrew the frontier guards and hauled down the flag over the Cap-sui-mum Station in Kowlung. As no machinery has been prepared to assist the Customs to collect revenue, a deadlock has been created.

Hong Kong, April 17 (*Reuter*).—The British flag was hoisted at Tai-po-fu at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, amid the firing of salutes from the warships at Tai-po-fu, Hong Kong, and Kowlung Bay.

A deputation of natives from the new British territory waited upon the Governor yesterday, and expressed regret at the recent disturbances, at the same time presenting some silk flags. They stated that the disturbances had arisen out of the trial of some secret societies, which had been oppressing the villages for months past and extorting money from the inhabitants.

Yesterday a picnic party from Castle Peak Bay was fired upon by the Chinese, but there were no casualties.

Hong Kong, April 18 (*Reuter*).—Lady Blake, wife of the Governor of Hong Kong, at 3-45 yesterday afternoon hoisted the British flag outside Kowlung city. The Chinese elders who were present expressed their satisfaction at the event.

Hong Kong, April 19 (*Reuter*).—Surgeon-Major Brown and one private of the Hong Kong Regiment returned here yesterday, having been wounded in the fighting in Kowlung.

Another company of the Hong Kong Regiment was sent to Tai-po-fu yesterday evening. The troops will advance towards Deep Bay to-day to clear the country, the gunboats assisting.

5 p. m.—The troops who were sent to Tai-po-fu with instructions to advance towards Deep Bay have returned here. They report that most of the villages were found to be deserted. There were no signs of the rebels, who had probably retired northwards. A force from Deep Bay effected a junction with the Tai-po-fu detachment unopposed.

ITALY'S INTENTIONS.

The intentions of Italy in reference to China are defined in an inspired communication to the *Politische Correspondenz*. Italy desires, if nothing more is possible, the lease of a naval station in Sammun Bay, together with a binding engagement by the Chinese Government that, within a certain zone round the Bay, neither the lease of territory nor a Protectorate by any other Power will be allowed. The territorial suzerainty of the Emperor of China over the Bay would be left untouched, and a yearly rent for the lease would be paid. The original demand was for a lease of the entire Bay, and not merely for a naval station in it, but the later condition seems to be the minimum. England and Germany, it is stated in this communication, continue to give support to Italy's original demand, and Admiral Grenet's squadron is expected to reach Sammun Bay in the earlier half of May.

Port Said, April 15.—The Marquis Salvago Raggi, who has been appointed to succeed Signor Martino as Italian Minister at Pekin, passed here yesterday on board the Messageries Maritimes steamer Laos.

Rome, April 17.—Owing to the absence of General Pelloux, President of the Council of Ministers, who is at Cagliari with the King, the Senate has deferred until the 24th inst., the discussion upon the interpellations upon foreign affairs, including the action taken by the Italy in China and the question of Tripoli.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND CHINA.

The *Pester Lloyd* learns that a marked change is visible in the views held by leading persons there as to an eventual acquisition of territory in China. "The map of China," it says, "is being carefully studied, but action before the autumn is out of question." In reality, action after the autumn is no more certain than before; in the first place, because the necessary outlay—which must amount to many millions of florins, if the acquisition is to be of any value—could not easily be obtained from the delegations; and secondly, because a study of the map would show no place worth having to which a claim—has not already been raised, in principle, by some other Power—by Italy, or England, or Japan. It is true that in Hungarian Parliamentary circles, which at first protested against Chinese adventures, a change of views was brought about, chiefly by commercial and press influence; while in Vienna the idea of an eventual acquisition of Chinese territory has always been rather popular. In both halves of the Monarchy, however, there is a prevailing apprehension that colonial enterprise would involve heavy demands for an increase of the Navy, and this apprehension will, in the end, defeat every project.

Buda-Pesth, April 17.—In the Financial Committee of the Lower House of the Diet to-day M. Konijathy a member of the Opposition, referred to the alleged desire of the Monarchy to acquire territory in China, and asked what the Government's attitude was in regard to this question. Dr. Lukacs, Minister of Finance, replied that the Premier would shortly reply to an interpellation which had been addressed to him on the subject.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The *Liberté* stated last Sunday that M. Doumer's visit to the Siamese capital should be regarded as simply a visit of courtesy, but (says the "Standard" correspondent) I have reason to believe that when M. Doumer arrives at Bangkok he will enter into negotiations with the Siamese Government, first concerning the interpretation of Clause 4 of the convention signed on Aug. 5 1893 between M. le Myre de Vilers and the Siamese Plenipotentiary, and also concerning projected lines of railway from French Indo China to that portion of Siam regarded by the French as having been placed within their sphere of influence by the Anglo-French Siamese Convention of 1896. M. Doumer will probably also treat with the object of facilitating commercial exchanges between Siam and Cochin-China.

YANKEE LAD'S INTERVIEW WITH THE QUEEN.

THE "BOY REPORTER" AT WINDSOR.

MANY of our readers will remember the visit of the American "Boy Reporter" (Hary Steele Morrison) to this country in the Jubilee year. A youth of sixteen, he started from New York to work his way through Europe. While in London he was fortunate enough to have an interview with Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, and with the Queen at Windsor. He also visited the Continent, and in Paris was received by the late President Faure. On his return home he wrote a book, "A Yankee Boy's Success," to which Mr. Chauncey M. Depew contributes an introduction. A sixpenny edition of this book has just been published on this side by George Newnes, Limited, and it makes capital reading. The youth's audacity is sublime.

One of the most interesting portions of the narrative undoubtedly is Morrison's account of his reception at Windsor. Before he went to Hawarden he had almost given up all hopes of seeing her Majesty at close quarters. So while in conversation with Mr. Gladstone it occurred to Morrison that the Grand Old Man might be able to assist him, and he broached the subject, expressing the consuming desire that he had to see the Queen and talk with her. The result was that Mr. Gladstone gave him a letter to the Lord Chamberlain. "I thanked Mr. Gladstone," he says, "with all my heart, and could hardly get back to London fast enough." Proceeding to Windsor, Morrison asked for the Lord Chamberlain, and the guard at the Castle gate said gruffly that he wasn't there. "Oh, but I've a letter for him," he cried; "a letter from Mr. Gladstone." Then the guard allowed him to enter, and he was taken into the presence of the Lord Chamberlain. This official, who received him with great dignity of manner, read Mr. Gladstone's letter carefully, and then said, "Come again in three days from now." and Morrison left delighted.

When the eventful day came round, Morrison was up early "brushing his coat, blacking his shoes and scrubbing his face," and at eleven o'clock he started for Windsor:

The Chamberlain had told me to come at two, but I thought it was well to be on time, so I arrived in the Castle grounds at twelve o'clock. Buying some bread and cheese for my luncheon, I walked about the grounds eating it and imagining the Queen at luncheon within the Castle. I walked about until two, and then, promptly as the clock in the church struck the hour, I entered the Chamberlain's office.

"I see you are on time," he said in a deep voice "her Majesty has been pleased to appoint an audience for you at two o'clock. I trust you appreciate, my young fellow, the exceedingly high honour thus conferred upon you."

"Oh, sir," I said, "indeed I do. This is the happiest, most triumphant day of all my life."

"And well it may be. I do not think her Majesty has ever been so gracious before in such a way. Do not forget to express your thanks to her, for she appreciates thankfulness.

"Doubtless you will not conduct yourself wholly according to the etiquette of the Court, but try and be quiet and modest. Do not sit down, unless you are asked, which it isn't likely you will be, and do not speak save when spoken to. Bow low to the Queen upon her recognition, but do not kiss her hand. Bow also to the Princess Henry of Battenberg, who will be in the room, and to any other ladies who may be present.

ALL THIS AND MUCH ELSE

did the Chamberlain tell him, and after leaving the boy a few minutes, he returned and said to him, "Follow me; her Majesty will receive you now." In less time than it takes to tell it Morrison found himself in the private sitting-room of the Queen. He writes:

I hesitated at the door, uncertain about how far forward I should step but the ever-present Chamberlain relieved my perplexity by beckoning me forward. Her Majesty didn't look up from her book, and she was reading till I was fifteen feet away. Then she slowly raised her head and smiled upon me. I never saw a more queenly action than this. She accomplished it with such superb grace and dignity that anyone would have known that she was a Queen. Laying her book on the table beside her she spoke, and I awaited her words in breathless silence "Come nearer, my boy," she said, "I can't talk to you so far away."

I obeyed her with alacrity, and, of course, I came near stumbling as I went. "This, my boy, is the Princess Henry of Battenberg, and this" (motioning to a lady on her left, seated in a chair) "is the Princess Victoria of Wales. You should have saluted them on your entrance."

I blushed scarlet at the implied rebuke, wondering meanwhile why the Queen chose to make such a remark. I do not think she meant it unkindly, yet it undoubtedly was a rebuke. "I was looking at none but you, your Majesty," I said; and the Princess Victoria laughed outright. "A compliment for you, grandmamma," she said, and the Queen smiled sweetly. Then she spoke again, "I hear that you have come all the way from America, and working your way, too. Were you not afraid?"

"No, your Majesty; I was not at all afraid. You see," I said, "I am ambitious, and ambition conquers much."

"That is true and well spoken," said the Queen. "And what do you think of our country? Tell me truly, for I want no idle flattery."

"Oh, it is beautiful, your Majesty; I would love to live here."

"But you would rather live in America, would'nt you?" said Princess Henry, slyly, winking indecorously at her niece.

"Most certainly," I replied, "for I was born there and it's my home."

"Bravo," said the Princess, laughing.

"And what are your ambitions and your future plans? asked the Queen. "You have made a brave start. Do you intend to continue your career?"

"By all means," I said, "and if everyone is as kind and as gracious as your Majesty, I am sure I shall succeed."

"I Thank you. I am much interested in boys and young men. I hope to hear of you often in the future. Remember that I am your well-wisher and friend. If you do write a book, be sure and send me a copy, for I shall read it with great pleasure."

"Yes, send us one of your books by all means," said the Princess Henry of Battenberg. Then, without any further conversation, the Queen held out her hand, and I barely touched it in farewell. "Good-bye," she said, and again took up the book she had laid down when I entered. She smiled sweetly and was seemingly glad that she had made me happy. I also said farewell to the Princesses, and managed to bow myself out of the apartment without falling down.

Morrison was naturally "much impressed" by the Queen. It is to be hoped that he has not forgotten his promise to send her Majesty and the Princesses a copy of his book. We are sure they would much enjoy the reading of it.

THE STICK AND THE CRUST.

A STICK and a crust of bread. Like the hands of a clock these two articles told the time o'day for nearly a year in a certain man's life. Yet, unlike the hands of a clock, they were not visible at once. When he needed the stick he had no use for the crust; and when the crust was welcome he had no further occasion for the stick.

Albeit he was a young fellow of twenty-six, you would be wrong in supposing this stick to have been in the nature of a weapon for attack or defence. In that case the crust and the stick would have harmonised. As it was, they did not. For the stick was a support, not a club.

Now when a man feels the pressure of eighty or ninety years he is apt to want a travelling companion of that sort; but one in the very heyday of youth, not suffering from any injury and not constitutionally feeble, or malformed, should commonly be able to walk without a stick. And so this young man had always done up to the time when he fell out with the crust and with all that the crust stood for or represented.

His own account of the circumstances runs thus:—"Up to October, 1893, I had been a strong, healthy and active man. Then I commenced to feel weak and out of sorts. I was heavy, tired, and had no ambition or energy. What had come over me I could not imagine. I had a foul nasty taste in the mouth and was constantly spitting up a thick, dirty phlegm. My appetite left me, and what little I ate lay on my stomach like lead, causing me great pain about the chest. A short, distressing cough settled upon me and troubled me day and night.

"At night my sleep was disturbed and broken with night sweats and frightful dreams. I had great pain at the left side around the heart, and my breathing was hurried and short. Next I began to spit blood and was greatly alarmed at it. I wasted away rapidly, losing over a stone weight in a month, and became so weak that I was unable to rise on my feet without assistance.

"Although only a young man of twenty-six I was "obliged to hobble about with a stick," and could walk but a short distance even at that. Worried and anxious I attended the York County Hospital, where the doctors sounded me and "said I was in a consumption."

Here we have another of the serious and often fatal mistakes that are made in cases like this. Misled by symptoms which in some respects resemble those of consumption, medical men hastily decide that the lungs are affected, treat the patient perfunctorily for the hopeless disease he is "not afflicted with" and leave the result to chance. Hence he often dies of dyspepsia and its complications—his true disease—which unlike consumption, is easily curable by the remedy our friend finally employed.

"They gave me cod-liver oil he continued and medicines but I got no better. Indeed I was so low-spirited and miserable I didn't care what became of me. As time passed I grew weaker and weaker.

"After I had endured ten months of this, Mr. R. W. Dickinson, the chemist in Walmgate, advised me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. After taking it a few days I felt much better, my appetite reviving and my food giving me no pain. I continued to take this medicine only, and soon the cough and breathing trouble left me and I began to gain strength and flesh. When I had taken three bottles I was as strong as ever, and could eat and enjoy even a "dry crust." I have since had good heath. You are at liberty to publish this letter and refer all inquirers to me. (Signed) Isaiah Lewis 124, Walmgate. York, April 8th, 1894."

If the reader wonders how a man could suffer so much, become so emaciated and weak, and be pushed so near the grave's edge through what is sometimes flippantly called "mere indigestion," he has yet to learn that the digestion is the arbiter of life and death. The "crust" (food), enjoyed and digested, means life and strength. Rejected it means the "stick," to supplement swift-coming weakness, and then the "prone" position, when help is vain. Mother Seigel's Syrup enabled Mr. Lewis to substitute the crust for the stick. It cured his dyspepsia.

THE Secretary of State has signified his sanction of the Government of India's proposals in regard to the garrisoning of Chitral. The force maintained in the valley will accordingly be reduced at the next relief in the autumn by one battalion, while a fort will be constructed at Drosh that will be equal to all probable contingencies. Drosh will henceforth be the head-quarters of the force, but a detachment of two companies will ordinarily be stationed at Chitral itself. Concurrently, the Gilgit road will probably be improved as an alternative route for the reliefs.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Double-barrel guns have long been among the accepted types of sporting weapons, and multi-barrel pistols, too, of the so-called pepper-box design of a generation ago, are familiar, even to-day, to a great number of people. We have become acquainted also with the multi-charge cannon of more recent date, in which powder chambers were arranged along the line of a single gun-tube, intended to add to the impetus of their explosive charges successively to the projectile as it passed along the barrel. But a double-barrel cannon is something to which, one might say, antiquity has lent the grace of novelty. A cannon of this kind, probably the only one in the world—a relic of the American Civil War of thirty odd years ago—is one of the ornaments of the town hall lawn at Athens, Ga. In using this curious weapon, the intention was to attach the ends of a chain, 50 feet, or thereabouts, in length, to two cannon balls, which formed the charge, and the idea was that when these projectiles left the cannon, they would diverge, draw the chain taut, and, in their course, cut a wide swath through whatever was in front of them. The cannon, we are told, was taken out into the country one day to test it. When it was fired, however, one of the cannon-balls got a slight start over the other, and the result was disastrous, the projectiles and chain taking a whirling motion, ploughing up the ground all around and scattering the assembled spectators in every direction. That seems to have been the one and only occasion on which the gun was fired with anything besides simple powder charges. For saluting purposes the cannon was used a few times in after years, and when, not long ago, it turned up in a junkshop, it was purchased by the city of Athens to serve hereafter for purely decorative purposes.

The 34·286 knots attained by H. M. S. Albatross during her trials over the Maplin course gives her the proud distinction of being the fastest ship in her Majesty's navy. The vessel is a "destroyer," built by Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft & Co., of Chiswick; her dimensions are: length, 227 feet; breadth, 21 feet 3 inches and draught, 8 feet 6 inches. She is, therefore, considerably larger than the 27 and 30 knot boats already in the service, and the value of the high speed obtained was well shown when running abreast of the destroyer flotilla at their full speed. Undoubtedly the larger vessel is the better sea boat, and has a larger radius of action at high speed, as well as greater comfort for the crew. The Admiralty was represented by Mr. W. J. Harding, R. N., and Mr. Pine, Admiralty overseers. It is but fair to say that the 34·286 knots was made when running with wind and tide, the weather being very boisterous and squally, the wind velocity varying from about 20 to 30 knots; two runs were, however, made against these conditions, the mean of the three runs showing 32·294 knots. The vessel is well flared at the bow, and consequently very dry on deck, even when going full speed against wind and sea, and scarcely showed any heeling, even when turning sharply.

In nearly all our recent campaigns the admirable work of the corps of Royal Engineers has contributed largely to success. Especially has this been the case in the Soudan, where the work of the Engineers in railway and telegraph construction and in other ways has facilitated matters to such an extent that victory has smiled upon our arms. The Sirdar has always insisted on being surrounded by young Royal Engineer officers, and most certainly the results have justified the means. Not only in the Soudan, however, but in all other directions, demands are being made for Engineer officers. To such an extent is this being done that it is seriously affecting the efficiency of the corps. In other arms it is only necessary to second the specially employed officers and to fill up their places; but in two respects the Royal Engineers are exceptionally handicapped. The very essence of the success achieved by Royal Engineer officers is the splendid training which they receive before and after appointment. To curtail that training in any way would be to reduce the value of the officer.

The Amphitrite returned to Chatham after a splendid series of successful runs. True, the original programme provided for her return earlier but some trivial little defects occurred which delayed her. Anyway, all her trials were what the Admiralty wished them to be, and the contractors, Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, are to be congratulated on their success. The Amphitrite first, on the 8th and 9th of April, steamed for 30 hours, off Ushant, at a horse-power of 3,600, to test her coal economy. She ran at a speed of 13·3 knots per hour over the measured course, and 12·8 knots by log, at a mean consumption of 1·54lbs. per i.h.p., making 3,751 horses. This was considered quite satisfactory, but her next 30 hours' trial was to be of a little different character. On the 12th and 13th of this month the ship was taken out for a run at 13,500 horse-power, again to determine her coal consumption. With a mean i.h.p. of 13,695 she averaged a speed of 19·52 knots, with a consumption of 1.43lbs. per hour. At last, on the 17th inst., the Amphitrite carried out her eight hours full power trial, when she attained a speed of 20·94 knots per hour, at a consumption of 1·57lbs. per i.h.p. per hour. Of course, this was without any air pressure in the stokeholds, as the ship and her sisters are built to run with no forced draught.

How silly it is for papers that do not know anything about the subject to persist in decrying the Belleville boiler! An evening contemporary, that ought to know better, admits a letter from Mr. Rupert Simpson, who says in answer to Mr. Allan, M.P., that "if he had studied his subject a little more carefully he would have discovered that the boiler in which the explosion occurred was one of the Belleville type and the only big vessels in our Navy using these are the Powerful and the Terrible." Now, irrespective of 18 line-of-battleships which are not yet in commission but will be some of them very shortly, the Canopus to wit, there are at least six cruisers of 11,000 tons, and from 16,500 to 18,000 horsepower, which are ready for almost immediate commission, while two of them, the Diadem and Niobe," have been in commission for nearly a year. The fact is people do not understand that the Belleville variety of boiler is the only one that the Admiralty has as yet chosen. There may be 13 varieties of water-tube boilers that the Admiraly has decided to try in small craft, but for large and important ships the only type chosen by the Admiralty engineers is the Belleville. Naturally the Powerful and Terrible, being the first to be supplied with them, developed defects of various kinds, notably in the way of economy of fuel; but in those later vessels, such as the Amphitrite, the boilers have done all that has been asked of them, and have given every satisfaction to those in charge of them. The Devastation, a French old-fashioned ironclad which is being thoroughly reconstructed and overhauled has just been ordered to have Belleville boilers.

The Russians are naturally greatly interested in the state of the French Army, and recent revelations have caused some misgiving. The *Novoe Vremya* ascribes the evil to the republican constitution. In monarchical countries the military and the civil elements have their embodiment in the single person of the sovereign, and the civil and military organisations work independently but in harmony. Owing to the limitation of his powers the President of the French Republic cannot unite in himself both the political and military life of the country. Moreover, in most cases he is, by training and sympathy, a stranger to the interests of the Army, and the same is true of the Chamber, which is mostly composed of lawyers, functionaries, doctors, merchants, journalists, and the like, and has no real competence in military matters. Hence the Army, says the *Novoe Vremya*, speaking very plainly from the Russian point of view, is placed in an inferior position and has no right to make its voice heard. Nevertheless it has progressed according to the laws of its organisation and of military science, but is not an army according to the ideas of certain Republicans, who demand a militia, reduced service, no staff, and no general officers. It is the independent position, the activity and the traditions of officers that irritate these politicians especially, and the Dreyfus case is the logical development of the campaign that results. What most astonishes the *Novoe Vremya* is the extent to which the Army is discredited in Government circles, the calmness with which M. de Freycinet witnesses the attacks, and the ease with which platitudes are uttered expressing trust in the Army and its chiefs. Meanwhile M. Berenger and his friends denounce the Army as a ferocious beast, and the troops, which are the true defence of the country, are constrained to hear the calumny. The situation, in the view of the Russian organ, is abnormal and intolerable, as well as dangerous to the State. "If good troops are needed it is not enough to give them money and cry out 'Vive l'Armee!' they must be honoured and respected as well."

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The "Petit Bleu" learns that the choice of Professor von Strangel as the German representative to the Peace Conference at the Hague has caused a very bad impression at the Russian Court. Professor von Strangel, says the journal, is the author of a pamphlet, in which he shows that war is a necessity; that universal peace is idiotic, and the conclusion of which is that eternal peace is impossible, and, moreover, that it is not desirabe. The "Petit Bleu" adds that a choice of Professor is looked upon at the Russian Court as a piece of very bad taste, and that the Czar has not concealed his annoyance among the persons of his "entourage."

A statement by the "Tribuna" that the Papal Internuncio at the Hague had received orders to absent himself from his post before the opening of the Peace Conference is denied by the "Residentiebote," a Roman Catholic journal at the Hague.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* wrote on April 19:—

It may be as well to prepare the public against disappointment at the probable result of the coming Peace Conference. Not even the most sanguine of those concerned expect that any substantial progress will be made towards either disarmament or even a suspension of armaments. No illusions are any longer entertained on the subject, even in St. Petersburg. Indeed, the prevailing impression is that the proceedings of the Conference will, in all matters immediately affecting military and naval questions be confined to the merest generalities. None of its decisions will be binding, which will naturally deprive them of much of the importance they otherwise would have. Whatever may be done to extend arbitration in international differences will have no obligatory character. Most people seem to think that the only really important results will be those affecting a wider application of the principles involved in the Geneva Convention.

THE RUSSIFICATION OF FINLAND.

A SWEDISH APPEAL TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

A Gothenburg correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says:—The encroachment of Russia on the liberties of Finland has deeply moved the Swedish nation, where it is believed and feared that the next step of Russia will be towards the north of Norway. So deep is this feeling that the leading men in Sweden have decided upon issuing an appeal to the English people (who alone, they think, can help them). It is to be sent to Queen Victoria, to Parliament, to every leading person, and to all the newspapers.

The following is the draft of the appeal, of which I have been able to obtain an early proof:—

For more than ten days not a word was said, not a line written in the English Press, when Finland had ceased to be numbered among the free nations. But our language is strange to you, and the story was only told in our own words. Our own papers were filled column after column with what moved our nation so deeply—fate of Finland. Seldom the sounds vanish in vain that appeal to the English nation when it concerns an oppressed people or a nation in danger. The question was raised in the English papers. Finland's fate became known, and before long a group was formed in the English Parliament to take care of Finland's case. The nation which helped the Armenians, and which above all others has listened to the cries that come from oppressed nations, may also listen to the heavy sigh that comes from Finland. Finland is dumb; but may we call attention to the fate that has struck our brother? And may we not cease till justice shown to one of the bravest nations. Let us not forget how Finland stood at our side in the days of Gustavus Adolphus! May England, with its great influence, act for the future of Finland. Finland's fate seems dark just now If darkness has come from the East brightness may come from the West!

Russia may use her power over the Press to prevent the voice of the people being heard, but in spite of this no violence shall be done to Finland whereof the world shall not know! It may be that the Czar knows less of what happens in Finland than we do; but if what is done to Finland is without his knowledge—for he is a kind-hearted man—may it then be brought to his knowledge, that he may give back to the Finns what has been taken away from them, and that he may bring this through and clear their sky with all his heart and all his energy.

A correspondent writes to the *Times*:—

The first application in a particular case of the Czar's manifesto of Feb. 15 this year has now been decreed. The Czar has lately approved a proposition of the Minister of War, General Kuropatkin, to the effect that the new Army Bill now under deliberation in the Finnish Diet is to be looked upon as an affair concerning the "interests of the empire," and consequently the Diet has to give only its opinion on the matter, without any right of rejecting the Bill, whether wholly or in part. Thus the considerable increase of the Russian Army which is contemplated by this Bill will, from the Russian point of view, be decided before the Disarmament Congress which was intended by the Czar to put a stop to further armament. If the manifesto of Feb. 15 had not come into existence and been applied to this particular Bill the question could not have been decided in time, for the Constitution of Finland distinctly requires for passing a law of this kind the consent of the Diet, and the Russian Government had every reason to believe that the Diet would not give its consent. It is also characteristic that an attempt was made in the beginning of the session to put pressure on the Diet so as to get its opinion as soon as possible. And this also explains why the new Army Bill was not submitted to the ordinary Diet, to assemble in 1900, but an extraordinary Diet, the first one since Finland's union with Russia, was summoned expressly for this purpose.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE POWERS.

St. Petersburg, April 18 (Reuter).—The "Novoe Vremya" in an article to-day upon the political situation says:—

"The consciousness of the real superiority of Great Britain's naval power will certainly prevent the great European Powers from taking isolated action to check her encroachments in different parts of the world, and as for common action, nobody evidently dreams of it."

Chicago, April 18.—Forty German societies last night effected a permanent organisation for the purpose of opposing an Anglo-American pact or other such agreement. There is a similar movement in Kansas city. The German residents in other cities have promised to co-operate.

GERMANY AND THE NEAR EAST.

Vienna, April 17.—Austrian official data now to hand respecting the convention recently concluded between the German Empire and Roumania for direct and rapid communication between Berlin and Constantinople furnish fresh evidence of the energy displayed by Germany in developing her commercial relations with the Near East. From May 1 the new route *via* Bucharest, Tchernavoda, and Constanza will shorten the journey between Berlin and Constantinople by 14 hours, and that between Berlin and Bucharest by nine hours. The convention further provides for a reduced tariff for consignments through the post, for the construction of a telegraph line and submarine cable from Berlin to Constantinople *via* Galicia, Bucharost, and Constanza, as well as for the despatch of a mail train daily between Berlin and Bucharest, together with one which is to run at least twice a week from Buzeo to Constanza, where it will meet the Roumanian mail steamer to Constantinople.

CRETE.

It is announced that the Russian Government has accepted the proposal of Prince George that Great Britain, France, and Russia should each make a further advance of 800,000 frs. to Crete, with a view to enable him to meet the cost of reinstating the Moslems in their lands. It is hoped that England and France will shortly follow Russia's example, this being the only means of solving the present difficulties, and of putting a stop to Mahomedan emigration, which continues steadily.

A melancholy story reaches the *Times of Ceylon* from London. It will be remembered that a short time ago the B. I. s.s. *Chupra* ran ashore at Vizagapatam, and, as a result of the enquiry held, Captain N. F. Ferris, her Commander, had his certificate suspended for six months. He shipped Home on a Clan boat; but on the way he was noticed to be very much depressed and his despondency grew as England was neared. At length London was reached, and the unfortunate man learned that his wife was down at the Docks to meet him; but he could not face her, and, going to his cabin, it is reported that he ended his troubles by shooting himself with a revolver. Captain Ferris was a well-known officer of the B. I. Company, having served it some 20 years. He was about 45 years of age.

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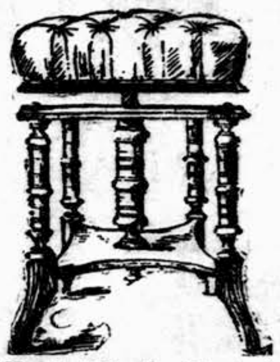
No. 24, Walnut or Ebonized Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 35.

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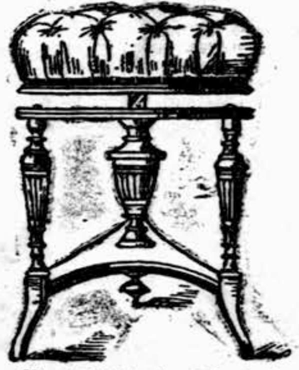
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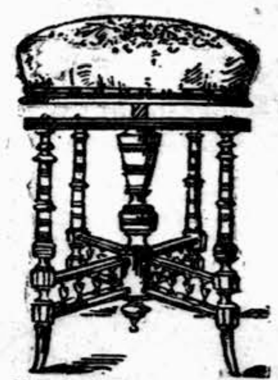
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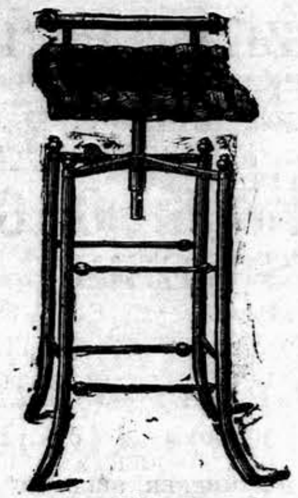
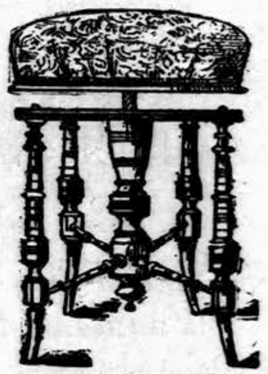
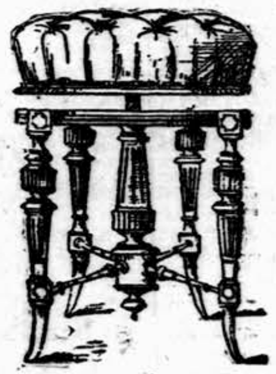
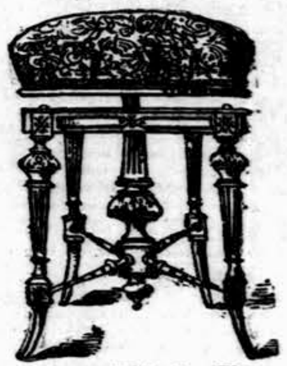
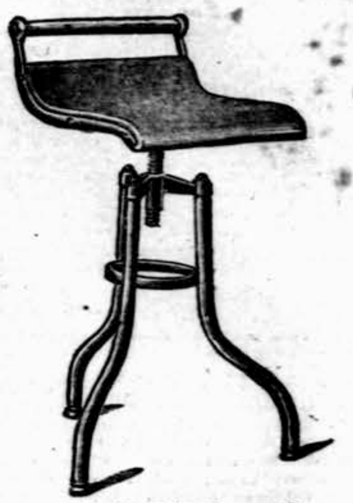
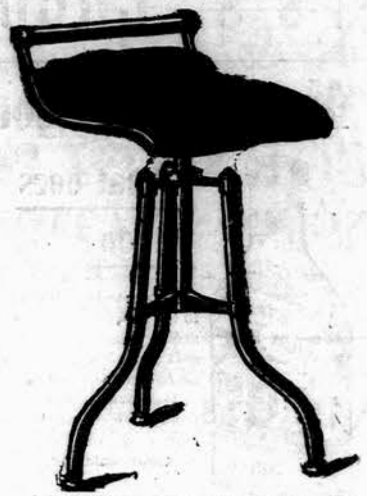

No. 48, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 35.
Brass, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 55.

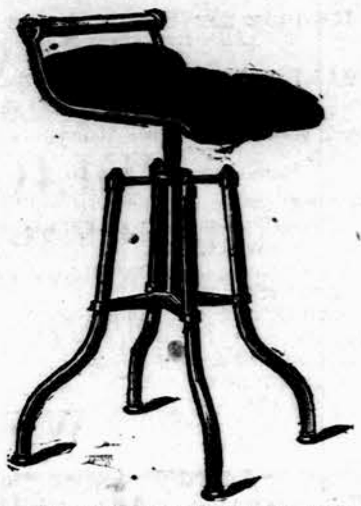

No 21, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 35.

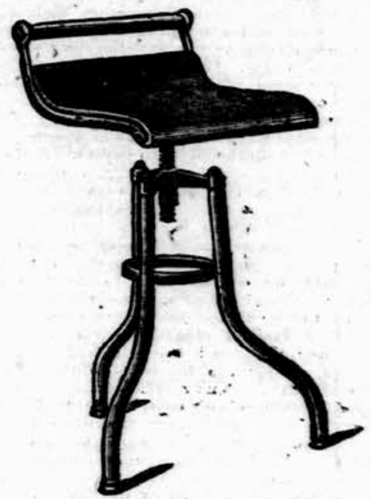

No. 31, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 40.

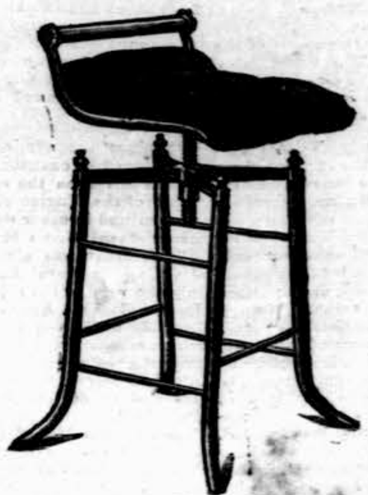

No. 30, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 40.


No. 47, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 24.
Brass, with Plush seat buttoned Rs. 34.


No. 46, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 28.
Brass, do. do. „ 38.


No. 45, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 30.
Brass, do. do. „ 40.


No. 47, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 24.
Brass, do. do. „ 34.


No. 49, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 28.
Brass, do. do. „ 38.

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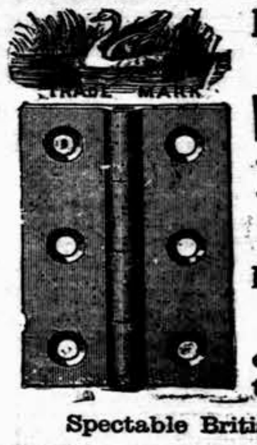

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